The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,843—New Series.

BOMBAY :—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1900.

[TEN PAGES.]

P & O
SCOTCH WHISKY.
10 YEARS' OLD.
The Only "SCOTCH" supplied
TO THE GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION,
Rs. 2-12-0, PER BOTTLE.

Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1900.
M. L. CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	10th Feb.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	17th „
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th „
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	3rd Mar.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	10th „
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	17th „
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	24th „
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	31st „
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	7th April,
* SHANNON	4362	J. Chellew	14th „
M. L. CHINA	7899	T. S. Angus	21st „
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	28th „
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th May.
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	12th „
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th „

The steamers marked M. L proceed to Marseilles. Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attntieon is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to,

F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th December, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Mar. 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st April, 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st May, 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 156.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	15th Feb., 1900.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	7th March, 1900.
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Morovich	6,044	7th April, 1900.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	„ 1,060.	„ 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	25th Feb. 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to,

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 1st Feb. 1900.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Bouerd	15th Feb. 1900.
INDUS	6,300	Chevalier	15th March, 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	12th April, 1900.
YARRA	4,255	X	10th May, 1900
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Durrande	7th June, 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "TONKIN," 6,300 tons, Captain Vaquier, to sail on or about the 7th February, 1900. For weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to.

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New-Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 9th February, at 2 p. m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 6th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 8th February, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR KARACHI, ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "INDIA," 4,074 tons, on or about 19th February.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 9th February.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MERKARA," 3,099 tons, on or about 6th February.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd February, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	1st March.
„ R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	29th „
„ SINGAPORE	3,685	E. Pizzarello	26th April.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets.	Return-Tickets. 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	550	825	880	935	1,000
2nd „	325	500	525	550	600
3rd „	150	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on Application.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONG-KONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 24th February, 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of Interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Familyemployes, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied, CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA, Old Court House Street.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B). V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

TO BE LET
A SPACIOUS WELL-FURNISHED
BUNGALOW
AT MALABAR HILL.
Apply, care of MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

TRUNKS, BAGS,
PORTMANTEAUX,
HAT BOXES,
BONNET CASES,
VALISES, HOLD ALLS,
KIT BAGS,
DECK CHAIRS,
DRESSING CASES,
DECK SHOES.
TRAVELLER'S REQUIREMENTS OF ALL KINDS.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER AND CATERER.
83 AND 85 MEDOWS STREET.

FONDANTS, ALMOND PASTE SWEETS, CHOCOLATE CREAM, NOUGAT AND ALMONDS, PLUM AND MADEIRA CAKES, SMALL PASTRY, ITALIAN ICED PASTRY, CHEESE, CAKES, PETITS FOURS AND MACAROONS.

The above are manufactured daily on the premises
BY EUROPEAN CONFECTIONERS.

ICES.

CREAM ICES, TWO KINDS DAILY SERVED WITH PASTRY OR WAFERS.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper."
Price: Rs. 25-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

AN IDEAL MORNING LAXATIVE.
TWO.
2 Annas, Each.

ABSOLUTELY UNIFORM IN CONSTITUTION.
BLACK.
Prepared only by

OF GREAT VALUE IN OBESITY.
RAVENS.
Rs. 1-8 Doz., Bottles Extra.

KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE} BOMBAY.

WATCHES.

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIME-KEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Cmpaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	55	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalled Wrist Watch with Strap, the Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Compaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Crystal face case	100	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Hunting case	115	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Half Hunting case	125	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS.

BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES.

CARL RONISCH PIANOS.

HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS.

Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands.

TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO CYCLISTS.

(The Triumph of the Creation is the Creation of the "Triumph")
Patronized by Royalty.

"THE RESILIENT TRIUMPH"

Has lately caused great commotion in the cycling world.

It is a Natural Spring Frame Bicycle of a register design

The forks and frames of the RESILIENT, LADIES' AND GENTS', are so designed as to absorb the vibration before it reaches the rider, and at the same time to increase the strength of the frame by causing the strain to be distributed evenly over the entire machine. "Experts declare that the purpose of the "RESILIENT TRIUMPH" has been successfully accomplished, and as a natural sequence this type of machine is coming rapidly to the front as a first favourite."

British Journal of Commerce of July, 1899.

The attention of riders in the districts is specially drawn to the Resilient Triumph which is the most comfortable and easy-running bike on rough roads.

IMPORTANT.—The vibration-absorbing qualities of the Resilient "Triumph" will be apparent to anyone who after having subjected it to a fair trial returns to a rigid diamond frame, when the difference in comfort of the "Resilient Triumph" will be found to be enormous.

The speed qualities of this machine are proved by the fact that Mr. W. S. Yeoman, of the Silverdale C.C., mounted on a standard pattern Resilient Triumph beat the Lands End to London Unpaced Record, by 2hrs. 37mins. on October 3rd, 1898, covering the entire distance in 25 hrs. 58 mins.

For fully Illustrated Catalogues, apply to the Sole Agents :—

THE BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL CYCLE SUPPLY AGENCY,
Charni Road, Bombay, (Near Messrs. STEPHENS and SONS' Stables)
(Orders are being registered to prevent disappointment.)

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

		Rs.	a.	p.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	2	0	0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE	„	1	12	0
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE	„	1	8	0
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	„	1	4	0

		Rs.	a.
ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	1	[illegible]
PEKOE	„	0	11
PEKOE SOUCHONG	„	0	12
SOUCHONG	„	[illegible]	[illegible]

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.

All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS,
33, CHURCH GATE STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at rates to be learned on application.

LOANS granted and OVERDRAFTS allowed against Negotiable Security.

DRAFTS and Circular Notes issued and Amounts transmitted by Telegram. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES regularly despatched.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and Premiums paid.

BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. RANGOON.

BRIDGE

CONVENTIONS,
THE LATEST BOOK ON THE GAME OF BRIDGE.
PRICE Rs. 4.
PUBLISHERS:—PIONEER PRESS, ALLAHABAD.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English built half C. springs canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for a single or pair of horses.

One new English built C. under spring canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood and with patent foot brake.

One new English built stylish light VICTORIA, suitable for a single horse.

English built second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made TO ORDER.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

SARDAR OOMER JUMALL VUYANI.

BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE.

ARAB and PERSIAN-CHARGERS, HUNTERS POLO RACERS AND OTHERS,

ON COMMISSION SALE.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES FOR SALE AND ON HIRE.

1st Class English Carriages with single and Double Horses on hire; day, month and year.

SHOW ROOM, LOCKSLEY HALL,
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.
Purchasers should apply to the MANAGER.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION ALSO HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A GRAND SCOTTISH CONCERT,
UNDER THE GRACIOUS PATRONAGE OF THEIR EXCELLENCIES, LORD AND LADY SANDHURST,

in aid of the Funds of the
BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE,
WILL BE GIVEN IN THE
TOWN HALL,
On WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7TH, AT 9-30 P.M

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Song............The Rowan Tree.................. ......
THE SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE CHILDREN.
2. Song............Turn ye to me ....Songs of the North.
Mrs. DOUGLAS BINNING.
3. Song ....Annie Laurie ....
Mrs. MACMILLAN.
4. Violin Solo ...Adagio and Canzonetta ..Toddart.
Miss MACKINLAY.
5. Song ....Angus MacDonald ....Roeckel.
Madam LILY HOWARD.
(Her Last Appearance in Public before leaving for England.)
6. Recitation......Selected ....
Dr. JOHN POLLEN.
7. Song............Pat's all There ....
Captain CUPPAGE.

INTERVAL.

PART II.

8. ....Highland Step Dance ....
PIPERS.—THE ROYAL SCOTS REGIMENT.
9. Song ....Mary ....T. Richardson.
Mr MARSHALL REID.
Violin Obligato by Miss MACKINLAY.
10. Song............Caller Herrin' ....
(By Special Request.)
Mrs. MACMILLAN.
11. Violin Solo ..Selected ....
Mr. MUIR MACKENZIE.
12. Song ....The Banks of Allan Water....Lewis.
Miss MAYHEW.
13. Duet...............The Crookit Bawbee ....
Mrs. MACMILLAN and Mr. DOUGLAS BINNING.

AULD LANG SYNE.

Accompanist..................Mr. Seymour Dove.
Piano kindly lent by Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 3 : Unreserved Seats, Rs. 2 and Re. 1.

Tickets to be had at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

BOMBAY RACES.

FEBRUARY 10TH, 12TH, 14TH, and 17TH, 1900.
FIRST ENCLOSURE.

	Rs.
SEASON TICKET.—	
Grand Stand, Enclosure and Private Paddock, including Tickets for 2 Ladies	20
Grand Stand and Enclosure only, including Tickets for 2 Ladies	16
DAY TICKETS.—	
Grand Stand and Enclosure only, including Ticket for 1 Lady	5
Private Paddock	1

N.B.—Ladies and Members W. I. T. C, are admitted to Private Paddock free.

Application for Season Tickets should be made to SECRETARY, W. I. T. C., BYCULLA CLUB, and must be accompanied by remittance for cost of ticket.

NOTICE.—Season Tickets for Bombay Extra Meetings are not available for Bombay Races.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

SUBSCRIBERS are requested to pay in their SUBSCRIPTIONS to the BANK OF BOMBAY or send them to the Honorary Secretary, Mr. N. S. GLAZEBROOK, No. 53, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

APOLLO BONDED WAREHOUSE, WARRANT No. 103, dated 25-10-96 for 6 CASES BRANDY transferred by D. C. OOMRIGAR to Messrs. CROFT MODY and Co., has been LOST or MISLAID. The public are warned against dealing with same in any way.

Bombay, 28th December, 1899.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have THIS DAY REMOVED the OFFICES of the HARIHAR MILLS Co., Ld., to 18, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

R. S. HARIHAR & CO.,
Agents.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER of the Companies Ordinance No. 1 OF 1865,

AND

IN THE MATTER of the ON TAI MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED
(In Liquidation).

THE Creditors of the above named Company are required on or before SATURDAY, the 10th day of February, 1900, to send their names and addresses to BRUCE SHEPHERD, of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, the Liquidator of the said Company, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are by their Solicitors or personally to come in and prove their said debts or claims at the office of the Registrar of the Supreme Court of Hongkong, Supreme Court House Victoria aforesaid at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1900, at 12 o'clock at noon at the said office of the Registrar, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the said debts and claims. Dated, this 10th day of November, 1899.

A. SETH,
Acting Registrar.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of MANECKLAL PRANJEEWANDAS, Hindoo, Inhabitant of Bassein, Zilla Thana, Deceased.

MANUKBAI, widow of the said MANECKLAL PRANJEEWANDAS, Deceased, Hindu Inhabitant at present residing in Bombay on Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay....Petitioner

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 1st day of February in the year of our Lord, One thousand and Nine hundred, and in the Sixty-third year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

D. B. BINNING,
The 2nd day of February, 1900.
Messrs. PAYNE, GILBERT, SAYANI & MOOS,
Petitioners Attorneys.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

DAY LIGHT LOADING.
KODAK CAMERAS AND SPOOLS.

CAMERAS.

	Rs.	a.
POCKET KODAKS	24	0
FOLDING POCKET KODAKS	48	0
BULL'SEYE KODAKS No. 2	40	0
Do. do. No. 4	60	0
* BULLET do. No. 4	72	0
CARTRIDGE do. No. 4	125	0
GLASSPLATE attachments for Cartridge Kodak No. 4...	60	0

* Adapted for plates as well as films.

SPOOLS.

	Rs.	a.
For POCKET KODAK, 12 Exp. ...Each	1	12
„ FOLDING POCKET 12 Exp. ...	2	8
„ BULL'SEYE or BULLET KODAK. No. 2...	3	8
„ Do. do. No. 4...	5	4
„ CARTRIDGE KODAK. No. 4...	5	4

Developing and Printing undertaken.

J. NEUBERG,
1, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

SUB-LESSEE & MANAGER : MR JAS. BELL.
TO-NIGHT, MONDAY,
ADA. ADA DELROY CO., ADA.

D E L R O Y — A PRONOUNCED SUCCESS. HOUSE PACKED TO THE CEILING. CHEER UPON CHEER GREETED EVERY ITEM. A REVELATION TO BOMBAY. — D E L R O Y

MISS. ADA DELROY,
as
"SHE"
in the
"FIRE OF LIFE,"
A VERITABLE SENSATION.

The .... The ....The
White .... White Mahatma... White
M.................. In her..................M
A.................. Weird...................A
H.................. Dream ....H
A.................. Visions ....A
T.................. A..........................T
M.................. Psychological......M
A.................. Bewilderment......A

The WHITE MAHATMA'S Performance is now the Topic of Bombay and will cause a greater sensation than the

TRANSVAAL WAR.

Incomprehensible.—H. R. H. The Prince of Wales.
A Very Clever Trick.—Labouchere.
A Natural Gift.—Stead.

THE LONDON BIOSCOPE
(Patented for Scientific Purposes)
with the Latest and
MOST UP-TO DATE PICTURES,
ALL NEW TO INDIA.
THE WHOLE ENTERTAINMENT
(a Three Hours Programme)
BY
12 METROPOLITAN ARTISTES 12.
A HUGE SUCCESS.

The performance is CHASTE, PIQUANT, LAUGHABLE
Bewildering and can be safely witnessed BY EVERY ONE.

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY
and for a short season only.
COME AND EXPECT MUCH

Plan at SOUNDY & Co.,
Admission : Rs. 3, 2 and 1.
Doors open at 8-15. Commence at 9-15 Sharp.
Carriages 12-15.

JAMES MORGAN,
Business Representative.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR
THE SILICATE PAINT CO., LD.,
CHARLTON.

Prices and Particulars on application

SUSPENSION BRIDGES.

Light Steel Rope Suspension Bridges up to 300ft. span by 10ft. wide. A Speciality.

Sole Agents for the India-Rubber, Gutta-percha, and Telegraph Works Co., Ld., Silvertown.

DYNAMOS, CABLES, LAMPS, AND ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER PLANT.

Estimates given for Electric Light and Power Installations.

AGENTS FOR
THE NEWELLITE GLASS TILE CO.,
Stocks of White and Coloured Tiles kept.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS,
BOMBAY.

NEW PICTURES.
FOR THE NEW CENTURY, 1900,
JUST TO HAND.

	Rs.	a.
Alpine Climber, An—26in. by 32in.—K. Dielitz and Winter Breath Cause Cold and Chill (landscape) J. Farquharson	21	0
Arched Grotto, Ceptri August Len 26 by 32	21	0
Art Wins Heart—26 by 32—Paul Thumann 26 by 32	21	0
At the Fountain—26 by 32—Sir F. Leightone, P. R. A. 26 by 32	21	0
Autumn Gold (landscape)—26 by 32—J. Farquharson, 26 by 32	21	0
Bride, The—Ed. Bisson 26 by 32	21	0
Champion, The (wild cattle from Chillingham) 26 by 32, Basil Bradley	...	...
Charity (allegorical) L. Knaus 26 by 32	...	...
Charles Dickens—26 by 32—Daniel Maclise, R.A.	...	...
Christ in Gethsemane—26 by 32—J. M. H. Hofmann	...	...
Cold Shoulder, The 26 by 32—(a Hunting incident) A. W. Strutt	...	...
Corner in the Marketplace, A—26 by 32—Sir E. J. Poynter, R.A.	...	...
Couple of the Oakley, A (hounds)—26 by 32—The Blinks	...	...
Cromwell at Dunbar—26 by 32—A. C. Gow	...	...
Cure for Gout, A—26 by 32—W. Dendy Sadler.	...	...
Dancing Girl, A—Alb Von Keller, 26 by 32	...	...
Dawn (allegorical) Frank Dicksee, 26 by 32	...	...
Dejeunor (Pups, Kittens, Dicklings and Chicks) W. H. Frood, 26 by 32	...	...
Desire of all Nations (The Wisemen doing homage to the Infant Christ	...	...
Divider Affections—Arthur J. Elslay, 26 by 32	...	...
Diadumena—Sir Ed. J. Poynter, R.A. 26 by 32	...	...
Door of the Fold, The (Sacred subject) 26 by 32 Sybil C. Parker	...	...
Elaine—J. M. Strudwick, 26 by 32	...	...
Empty Chair, The (a stag hound)—26 by 32—Briton Rivers	...	...
Faraglioni near Capri, The—26 by 32—August Len	...	...
First Awekening of Eve, The—26 by 32—Val C. Princep	...	...
Floreal—26 by 32—E. 26 by 32, Bisson	...	...
Flowerv May—26 by 32, L. Alma Tadema	...	...
Foretaste of Summer, 26 by 32, L. C. Nightingale	...	...
Four Seasons, The—26 by 32, Unknown	...	...
Getting it Hot : (companion to the "cold shoulder") 26 by 32, A. W. Strutt	...	...
"Gin a Body, Kiss a Body" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	...	...
Girl of the Period (lady with gun with a shooting party) 26 by 32, Heywood Hardy	...	...
Golden Autumn (landscape) 26 by 32, Douglas Adams	...	...
Golden Eve, A (companion to, above) 26 by 32, B. W. Leader	...	...
Goodmorning, Mother Dear—26 by 32, E. Munser	...	...
Goodbye—26 by 32, Arthur J. Usley	...	...
Greek Slave—26 by 32 M. Nonsrenbench .... ard Pressed—26 by 32 (other with hounds in pursuit) A. Wardle	21	0
Hark to Towler (Hunting scene)—26 by 32, Companion to "Now Ride Lads"—Thos. Blinks	21	0
Heavy Load, A, 26 by 32, Forgan	21	0
"Hush" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	21	0
For the Wine Seller—26 by 32, E. Grutzner	21	0
Iris, 26 by 32, W. A. Breakspeare	21	0
Our Village (a Hunting Morning) 30 by 40, Carter Read)	21	0

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
D. B. DINSHAW & Co.,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,
Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness, (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN Supplied, &c.,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CYCLONE OF AMUSEMENT.
ENTERPRIZE APPROACHES.

THE MONARCHS OF ALL.
HARMSTON'S,
HARMSTON'S
GRAND CIRCUS
AND ROYAL MENAGERIE OF PERFORMING WILD ANIMALS.

THE ONLY ENTERTAINMENT
During the FASHIONABLE SEASON of Calcutta
that received THE PATRONAGE of
H. E. THE VICEROY AND SUITE.

OPENING NIGHT
OPENING NIGHT
OPENING NIGHT — WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 7TH, 1890.
OPENING NIGHT
OPENING NIGHT

DOORS OPEN AT 8 O'CLOCK,
PERFORMANCE AT 9-15 SHARP.
REMEMBER WE START PUNCTUALLY.

FIRST GRAND MATINEE,
SATURDAY, AFTERNOON, FEB. 10.

N.B.—All Matinee Performances are exactly the same as Night,

NO CURTAILMENT WHATEVER.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE TO ALL PARTS TO MATINEES ONLY.
"Positively no Half-Price to Evening Performance."
BOX PLAN AT THE CIRCUS,
WHERE SEATS CAN BE RESERVED.
Open Daily from 10 to 1 o'clock, and from 4 to 6 p.m.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Boxes, 6 Chairs......Rs. 20
Single Seat Boxes.. „ 4
Dress Circle, Platform Chairs......... „ 3
Second Platform Chairs .. .. Rs. 2
Stalls Carpeted Seats „ 1
Gallery (Natives only) As. 8

MRS. HARMSTON LOVE, PROPRIETRESS.
ROBERT LOVE, MANAGER.
COL. CHAS. B. HICKS, Representative.
HANS DREWITZ, Agent.

WANTED.

NOTICE.

WANTED by a YOUNG MAN (Church of England) aged 25, engagement as correspondence Clerk, Copyist, or Purser's Clerk, or Reader, or Travelling Agent in any Railways, Mills, Mercantile firms, Presses or in Navigation Companys. Good Linguist, 7 years Previous Experience, Highest Credentials, Excellent and fast handwriter and a good Christian, willing to travel to any part of India if passage be paid. Address "CROSSE" Care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past ; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art !

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris ; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture : the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removel into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PAREL OR CHINCHPOOGLY ROAD.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortagagees, and on account and risk os the morgagor, Mr. Maneckji Edulji Contractor, under the power of sale reserved under the deed of mortgage, dated the 20th Decemaer, 1897, the following property ;—

All that piece or parcel of foras land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at and fronting on the east side of Chinchpooghly Road or Parel Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,654 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 3-3648, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east, by the property of the late Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney, on or towards the west, by the Chinchpoogly Road or Parel Road, on or towards the north, by a public passage, and on or towards the southh, by the property of Anundrao Vinayek, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under wards Nos. 7492, 7493, 7494, 7495, 7496, 7497, 7498, and 7499, ann street Nos. 27. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, respectively, and were formerly in the occupation of Dewal Jaffer or his tenants and then of Byramji Dorabji Banaji, Peroshaw Dadabhoy Bhedwar, and Rustomji Furdoonji Boomla, and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On a DAY to be FIXED hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Bemersyde," Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, plain and carved household furniture, made to order by John Roberts and others, one sweet-toned Mahogany piano, by Schiedmayer and Soehne, very rich glass and porcelainware, best platedware, first-rate pictures, oleographs, and oil paintings, handsome china and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate hanging and table kerosine lamps by Hinks and Ditmar, rich Majolica-ware, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, rugs, one strong built vis-a-vis in very good order, one handsome strong bay Australian horse, goes in harness and saddle, sets of English harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of the Oriental Life Insurance Co., Ld., and the late Mr. D. McLauchlan Slater, F. I. A., Actuary.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view, four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 5th February, 1900.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

SOUVENIR SILVER TEA SPOON of BOMBAY.—Momentos of the City of Bombay. The handle carries the Municipal Coat of Arms, cased in dozens, half dozens and quarter dozens, and can be had singly without cases.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

"VERMITE" is used by the ADMIRALTY (both ashore and afloat) WAR OFFICE, all Passenger Steamship, Companies, and leading Hotels, Restaurants, Clubs, &c. Per box, Ans. 14.—Sold by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

6 for Rs. 2-8. Washing, Ties "for tying a Bow." Light Fancy Tints, Tartan Plaids, Bright Stripes, &c. A New Stock just to hand. ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

LATEST PATTERN free wheel device bicycle at Rs. 290 and Rs. 345. VATCHA BROS' BOMBAY CYCLE COMPANY, Byculla ; Meadows Street, Girgaon, Bombay.

THE FAMILY MESSING.—No. 18, Sumsuddin Bungalow, Grant Road.—First Class MESSING in a respectable Parsee Family suited to all tastes, sent out by the month for Rs. 25.

HOT BREAKFAST, Tiffin, Dinner, Cold-drinks, Ices, Pastry, &c., available daily or made to order. Picnic and other large orders on favourable terms.

DAILY BAZAR SUPPLY of Meat, Vegetables, Fresh Fish, and all sorts of house-hold requisites undertaken and executed with despatch both for Bombay and the Mofussil. THE FAMILY MESSING, Sumsuddin's Bungalow, Grant Road.

BROMIDE ENLARGEMENTS Rs. 10 ! only. The "Speciality" 11×8, Mounted 18×14, Likeness guaranteed. Superior finish. Send originals to DEL TUFO and Co., Mount Road, Madras.

HAY in BALES. Good quality. Apply DIPMAL, care of Post-Master, Khandalla.

BOMBAY WASHING Co., opposite Watson's Hotel does the best (Glazing) for Shirt's Cuffs and Collars if sent after get washed by your own (Dhobees) within a short Notice.

BOMBAY WASHING Co., opposite Watson's Hotel, Fort, 12 years' Experience, the only place to save your expensive Clothes from being spoilt by Washing or Cleaning.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay, and by Mr. J.C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

TO LET.—PALI HILL.—Double Storied BUNGALOW, Open to the Sea, and now occupied by G. SAVIELLE, Esq., Apply to G. E. HOWSE, Thos. Cook & Son, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW at MATHERAN.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO BE LET.—A spacious well-furnished BUNGALOW, at Malabar Hill. Apply, care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

BOARD and RESIDENCE WANTED by English couple with two young children, board and residence in or near the Fort. Clean, airy rooms. State terms, moderate.—Address "J." Gazette Office, Bombay.

£2,000,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1898 being the largest amount in the History of the Company.—Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

RECEIVED Gold Silver and Metal Keyless Lever Watches by John Barrell, Rs. 200 to Rs. 16.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phoenix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestreans, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches. A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY to become a MEMBER of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS' Art Photographic Salon, Bombay, under their Amended Scheme of Membership for 1900. Particularly suitable for large families. THIS WILL SAVE 20 per cent. Full particulars on application to the MANAGER.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12. Half-yearly Rs. 6 : Quarterly Rs. 3 : to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

ARRIVAL of NEW GOODS :—Cretonnes, Tapestries, Curtains, Table Cloths, Carpets and Linens in every variety and at all prices—JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

CAMPHOR TAR.—A Combination of Camphor, Eucalyptus and Coal Tar. A powerful Disinfectant Deodoriser, and insect-Destroyer. 2 Ans. Pkt. Re. 1-4 Per doz.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Veneegopaia Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898 :—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. PATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

THE only Firm which repairs "Celestinas," "Aristons," "Phoenix," and all sorts of Hand Organs, and keep all spare Repairing and Tuning materials in stock.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large con acts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NOTES,
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODARMAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay;

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture, such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writting, dressing, and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, dining table, meatsafe, clothe basket, etc.

1 ebonized grand upright piano, by Delamere and Co., London.

1 new folding harmonium and one Cottage piano by Soundy.

9 gross coloured fancy cigarette cases.

1 S. B. Winchester repeating 45 bore rifle, with 500 empty cartridge cases

1 S. B. Winchester repeating rifle.

1 D. B. B. L. Gun by William and Powell in leather case.

1 Fair Motor battery.

5 crown cameras and 5 impressions cameras, 4 regal enlargers and 5 dark room ruby lamps.

1 photographic outfit by Lancaster, containing one half plate camera, instantaneous Iris lens, two double dark slides, instantaneous shutter plate rake, one carrier folding-stand and bag.

1 double-barrelled gun by Whistler.

2 Mahogany cases of spoons, forks, and cutlery and 12 pair fruit knives and forks

On account of the concerned :—

3 cases black cotton coating, ex s.s Imperator.

3 cases black cotton coating, ex s.s. Imperatrix

3 cases black cotton coating, ex. s.s. Imperatrix.

On account of the concerned ex s.s. Tonkin—

J. M G, 4017—1 case, 20 boxes Manila cigars.

AT 2 P. M.

1 light second-hand victoria, in good order.

1 strong-built circular glass-fronted brougham.

1 second-hand serviceable dog-cart,

1 serviceable office shigram.

1 Japanese lap dog.

A few new and second-hand pneumatic bicycles by different makers.

1 ladies and 2 gents new pneumatic bicycles.

And any other carriages and horses, which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF LARGE SIZE PARIAN AND TERRA-COTTA FIGURES, ALABASTER WARE, MAJOLICA WARE, &c.

On FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 2. p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Watson's Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, the following fancy goods suitable for drawing room decorations, consisting of large Parian and Terra-cotta figures, Alabaster pillars with centre pieces leather dressing cases, travelling wall brackets, travelling time-pieces, Majolica jardineers, fancy glass table ornaments, best platedware, suitable for Hotels and Messes, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the goods will be on view 3 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Grand Auction Sale of valuable Gold Jewellery, Gold Silver, and Nickel Watches, Clocks, Platedware, and Shop Furniture.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th and THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p. m., each day, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the Esplanade Road, Fort, next to Messrs. Damar and Co.'s lamp depot, the whole of the valuable and large stock-in-trade of Messrs. J. Peterson and Co. (Agents to Messrs. Favre Leuba and Co). consisting of gold bracelets, jewelled rings, ladies' and gent's gold alberts, gold pencils and stands, ladies' and gents' new gold, silver, and nickel watches of various description, table, carriage, and wall clocks, majolica wall clocks, best platedware, suitable for presents, valuable marble clocks, large size glass show cases, and cupboards, &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LARGE GARDEN.

On TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 7 a.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, opposite "Petit Hall," a very large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, consisting of palms, roses, adcantum, orchids, ferns, lilies, violets, asters, geraniums, crotons, aralias, begonias, alocaces, asparagus, Poorana volubilis, sweet lime, Duranta canna, cycus, tube roses, etc., the property of C. W. FREESE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the plans will be on view, three days before the sale.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS.
SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES IN HUMMUM STREETS, FORT, AND AT MAZAGON.

Under instructions from Mr. Burjorjee Cowasjee Cooper, the sole surviving Executor of the last will of the late Mr. Nowrojee Ruttonjee Cooper, and in pursuance of directions contained in the said will regarding the division of the properties, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the respective premises, on the dates hereunder mentioned, the following valuable landed properties, viz. :—

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of February, 1900, at 4 p.m

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house thereon, built and standing, situate within the Fort walls of Bombay, in Hummum Street, admeasuring about 983 square yards, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 10, 12, 14, 16, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by Mr. Francis Leggets' Bakery, on or towards the west by the house of Dadabhoy Cowasji's sons, on or towards the north by the houses of the said Dadabhoy Cowasjee's sons and that of one Dorabji Ruttonji Dalal, and on or towards the south by Hummum Street aforesaid, and now occupied by Duke and Son's Soda-water Factory and Hindustan Spinning Mills Offices, etc.

On THURSDAY, the 1st day of March, 1900, at 3 p.m.

LOT No. 2.

Firstly,—All that piece or parcel of ground with five bungalows, stables, out-houses, and well standing thereon, situate at Mazagon, containing in the whole 22,773 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by Fourth Moojawar Pakady Road, on the west partly by the Nawab-Tank and partly by Chima Ramaji Street, on the north partly by a tank, partly by the Nawab's Tank Road, partly by the fire temple of the late Nanabhoy Jamsetjee Gozler, and partly by the properties of Rustomjee Parack Nanawila and the late Narayen Daboolker, respectively, and on the south partly by the Portuguese Church of Senhora De Gloria, partly by the property of the said Nowrojee Ruttonjee Cooper, and partly by Church Street, and which said five bungalows and two stables are assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under Nos. 45-48, 1,11,2, and 8, respectively, and are in the respective occupation of Mr. Maidment, Mr. Cowasjee Dadabhoy Banajee, Mr. H. F. Soares, Mr. V. Soares, and Mr. Pereira, and which said piece of ground is registered in the books of Collector of Land Revenue of Bombay, in the name of the said Nanabhoy Jamsetjee under old No. 87, and is situate in the registration sub-district of Mandvi, in the Island of Bombay.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of ground situate on the north side of Church Street, Mazagon, and fronting thereto in the sub district of Mandvi, in the Island of Bombay, and which said piece of ground is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue of Bombay, in the name of Nanabhoy Jamsetjee, under old Nos. 284 and 382, and admeasuring 141 6-9 square yards, be the same little, more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the east by premises hereinafter described, on or towards the west by a lane or passage of about three feet and the house of P. A. Vaz, formerly the house of Mathew De Souza, the half of which said passage belongs to this premises and the other half belongs to the said P. A. Vaz, on or towards the north by the said premises belonging to the said Nowrojee Ruttonjee Cooper, and on or towards the south by Church Street.

On the SAME DAY, at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 3.

All the messuage, tenement, or upper-roomed dwelling-house, with the garden adjoining thereto, and admeasuring about 88 89 square yards of ground, late the property of Rozario de Quadres deceased, situate lying and being without the town walls of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Mazagon, bounded on the east partly by the property of Merwanjee Hormasjee Dubash and partly by Messrs. Nicol and Co.'s Dockyard, on the west by Moozaver Pacady Fourth Row, on the north by the property of Mr. J. J. De Souza, and on the south partly by the property of the late Narayen Wassoodev, deceased, and partly by Moozaver Pacady Third Lane, which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Mr. P. Mullen and are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 372, 371, 369, and 368, and by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 15 and 17.

On the SAME DAY, at 5 p.m.

LOT No. 4.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house, standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at Mazagon, in the Registration Sub-district of Mandvi, and containing by admeasurement 800 square yards and bounded as follows :—On the north by a public passage, on the south by Nowland Street, on the east by the property of Mr. M. D. Quadros, and on the west by Laurence De Lima Street, and which was formerly and is now in the occupation of Mr. H. Saitbold, and is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 203 and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 12.

On FRIDAY, the 2nd Day of March, 1900, at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 5.

All that piece or parcel of ground, with the two messuages, tenements, and out-buildings thereon erected, situated at Mount Road, Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, in the Sub district of Mazagon, containing by recent admeasurement 8,538 square yards, be the same little, more or less, and bounded as follows :—On the north partly by a road and partly by property belonging to the late Manockjee Limjee, on the south by property belonging to Dhunjeebhoy Framjee, on the east by Mount Road aforesaid, and on the west by property belonging to Hajee Hoosein, and which said premises are now occupied, respectively, by Mr. W. Laythorpe and Mr. J. Joseph, and are assessed in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 23 and 24-25, respectively.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 5th February, 1900

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
NO. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND ON THE WEST OF THE VINCENT ROAD AT DADUR.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th February 1900 at 4-30 p.m. on the premises, under instructions of Bai Parvatibai, widow of Cursondass Govidjee Harivallabhdass Haridass and Purshotam Muljee, the executrix and executors of Cursondas, Govindjee deceased, the following property :—

All that piece or parcel or quit and ground rent, vacant land or ground situate lying and being in the Island of Bombay, on the west of the Vincent Road at Dadur in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement fourteen thousand one hundred and twenty-four square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by the Vincent Road, on the South and West by the vacant land of Essaji Moosaji Joseph Anthonio de Souza, Minguel Anton, Joseph Anton, Alloo Padunon Matreo, and Ignacio Anton Pereira and on the North by the vacant land of Waman Purshotum, Anton Minguel Pereira, Pascoal Domingo de Silva and Minguel Manuel Pereira, and which said premises are numbered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 6835 and were formerly in the possession of Callianji Sewjee deceased, and are now in the possession of the executrix and executors of the late Cursondass Govindjee, deceased.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, Solicitor, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 5th February, 1900.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897.
£ 13,558,989 Stg.
LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 6	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 [illegible]

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS :—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED ....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,87,50,000

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums :—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	[illegible]84 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS :—
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
13, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND ....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE } PENANG }	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 2 per cent, allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities ; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected, and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

J. BLACKHALL.
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £300,000

HEAD OFFICE :
67 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

BOMBAY HORSE AND DOG SHOW

TO BE HELD ON THE 13TH and 15TH FEBRUARY, 1900.

FIRST ENTRIES CLOSE on Monday the 5th instant.

In Classes 9, 10 13, and 16 read Arabs and Country-breds. Classes 23, 24, and 25 read the Turn-out to be the bona fide property of the exhibitor.

PROSPECTUS and full particulars obtainable from

D. LINDSAY,
Hony. Secretary and Treasurer.
Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

NOTICE.

LORD SANDHURST MEMORIAL FUND.

A MEETING of the Friends and Admirers of H. E. LORD SANDHURST will be held in the TOWN HALL, at 5-15 P.M., on THURSDAY, the 8th February, 1900.

N. G. CHANDAVARKER,
BOMANJEE DINSHAW PETIT,
FAZULBHOY VISHRAM,
S. M. MOSES,
J. M. FRAMJEE PATEL,
BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA,
ALEX: McKENZIE,
G. COTTON,
VEERCHUND DEEPCHAND,
Joint Provisional Secretaries.

THE CITY AND GUILDS OF LONDON INSTITUTE.

TECHNOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

THIS Examination will be held in the month of May next, at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla, Bombay. Printed Copies of Pamphlet, giving particulars of regarding the same, can be had on payment of Annas Four at the Office of the Principal of the Institute. Applications for Examination should be delivered to the Principal not later than THURSDAY, the 8th February, 1900.

This Examination is open to Student's of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute as well as to outsiders.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN,
Honorary Secretary,
Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COY., OF LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

MESSRS. LATHAM ABERCROMBIE and Co., having RESIGNED the AGENCY of the above Co. Applications to act as their Successors from firms of influence should be made direct to the Head Office, No. 1, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

GRAND HOTEL, SIMLA.

Proprietor—F. PELITI.

The Hotel re-opens for the season on the 15th March, 1900.

NOTICE—Owing to the increasing popularity of the Hotel, CHEV. F. PELITI has found it necessary to build a

NEW BLOCK called LYTTON BLOCK,

Consisting of 18 suites of rooms, and has the pleasure in stating it will be ready for occupation in April.

The Hotel is entirely under European supervision and is renowned for the Excellent Cuisine of which a First Class French Chef is in charge.

TERMS

FOR SUITE OF ROOMS IN

NEW & EAST BLOCK.	WEST BLOCK.	MAYO BLOCK
Each suite consisting of bed-room, dress-room & bath-room, per diem Rs. 7.	Each suite consisting of sitting-room, bed-room, dressing-room and bath-room. Occupied by one person, per diem Rs. 8. Ditto by two persons, per diem Rs. 13.	Specially Recommended for Families. Each suite consisting of large sitting-room, bed-room, dressing-room and bath-room. Occupied by one or two persons, per diem Rs. 16.

Some superior rooms, all handsomely furnished, available in Main Block.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

F. PELITI,
10-11, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866, of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act, 1866," Notice is hereby given that all PERSONS being CREDITORS of or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or AGAINST the ESTATE of KENNETH MACAULAY, Marine Surveyor, Bombay, late of Bombay, European, Deceased, who died at Bombay aforesaid, on the 1st day of September. 899, and Probate of an Authenticated Copy of whose Will was on the 12th day of January, 1900, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to William Macaulay Ross, an Assistant in the Firm of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., Merchants, Bombay, one of the Surviving Executors named in the said Will, to have effect throughout the Province of Bombay reserving the right of John Smith, the other Surviving Executor named in the said Will to come in and apply for Probate thereof, are required to send to the Undersigned Solicitors for the said William Macauly Ross on his behalf at their Office, No. 30, Esplanade Road, Treacher's Buildings, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their Names and Addresses, and the Particulars of their Claims upon or against the Estate of the said Deceased, so as to reach the said Office on or before the 6th day of March, 1900, as after that date the said William Macaulay Ross as such Executor will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said Deceased then in his hands, according to the Directions in the said Will contained, having regard only to the Claims of which the said Executor shall then have Notice as aforesaid, and no Claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.

Dated, this 20th day of January, 1900.

CRAWFORD, BROWN, BAYLEY, & DUNLOP,
Executor's Solicitors.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 688 OF 1896.

THOMAS HENRY MOORE and another, formerly carrying on business together in Co-partnership in Bombay under the name and firm of Thomas Henry Moore and Company......Plaintiffs.

VERSUS.

HUSSONBHAI MOOLJI and SOOLEMANBHAI MOOLJI carrying on business together in Co-partnership under the name and firm of Hussonbhai Sulleman and Company ....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Final DECREE made in the above Suit and bearing date the 2nd day of March, 1899, the following immoveable property will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on TUESDAY the 6th day of February, 1900, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and Defendants in the following property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, together with the tannery and building thereon, situate lying and being at Dharavi on the Northern side of Dharavi, in the Island of Bombay, formerly in the sub-district of Mandvi, but now of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2882 square yards be the same a little more or less registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 4, Collecter's new No. 16493, and new Survey No. 2-3743 and bounded as follows:—that is on the North by Government ground, on the South and East, by the land now or formerly belonging to one Poona Wassan Abdul Cadir, and on the West by Mahim Bay.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, Sayani and Company, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 18, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 13th day of December, 1899

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

THE DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 1896.)

CAPITAL Rs. 10,00,000.

HEAD OFFICE:—5, Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.
BRANCH OFFICE:—173, Broadway, Madras.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and Interest at 2½ per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances from Rs. 200 to Rs. 2,500.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates —

For 1 Year, 6 per cent. per annum.
" 9 Months, 5½ " "
" 6 " 5 " "
" 3 " 4 " "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of Government Papers, Port Trust and Municipal Bonds, and Shares of good and sound Companies.

Every description of Agency business undertaken. Reports, Rates, etc., obtainable on application to

V. N. PARULEKER,
Manager.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasis guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST,
No. 85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 33m. Sun sets, 5h. 55m. High water, 2-42m., 3-27a.. Low water, 8-49m., 9-1a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Deccan Banking and Agency Corporation, Patel Street, Fort.
Novelty Theatre, Ada Delroy Company.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The first Criminal Sessions of the High Court were dissolved on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia, per s. s. Tonkin, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 3 p.m., on Thursday, the 8th instant.

VISITORS TO THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The Friday last being the Mahomedan holiday, known as the Ramzan Eed, 16,853 Mahomedans, consisting of male, female and children, visited the Victoria Gardens.

A NEW TRUSTEE OF THE PARSEE PUNCHAYET FUNDS.—The trustees of the Parsee Punchayet Funds have selected Mr. Merwanjee Muncherjee Cama as a member of their board in the room of the late Mr. Nowrojee Nasarwanjee Wadia.

THE LATE MR. NOWROJEE NASARWANJEE WADIA.—In response to a numerously-signed and influential requisition, the trustees of the Parsee Punchayet Funds have called a public meeting of Parsees, to be held at the Allbless Baug, on Sunday, the 11th inst., to express the grief felt by the community at the death of Mr. Nowroji Naserwanjee Wadia in England.

ROBBING CHILDREN OF THEIR ORNAMENTS.—Rama Daji, who resides at Supari Baug Road, Parel, has reported to the police that, on Friday afternoon, his son, aged four years, was playing on the road, in front of the house, when some one enticed the boy away and robbed him of his ornaments, valued at Rs. 6—On the same day another lad, named Bhicca Sonoo, aged seven years, who resides with his uncle in the same locality, was also enticed away and robbed of silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 10.

FOUND DROWNED.—About 9 o'clock, on Friday morning, the dead body of a Hindu man, name unknown, was found floating on the surface of the water in a tank, off Elphinstone Road, by a malee, in the employ of a Hindu gentleman. The police were informed and they had the body removed from the water. The body was decomposed and dressed only in a pyran. The deceased appeared to be a Mahar, of about twenty-eight years of age. Information was circulated throughout the town, but no one came forward to identify the body. At an inquest held by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on Saturday, at Elphinstone Road, the jury returned an open verdict.

FATAL FALL DOWN A STAIRCASE.—An inquiry was held on Saturday, at Khetwady Main Road, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on the body of Teresa Fernandez, a Goanese woman, aged about sixty years. The deceased was a widow and an ayah, but was unemployed. On Friday night, she took her meals, and asked her daughter to give her a lamp as she wanted to go downstairs. The daughter was lighting a lamp, but the mother without waiting for it, went out of the room and was going downstairs, when she missed a step in the darkness and fell down the staircase. On hearing the fall, her daughter ran down and found her mother lying unconscious at the foot of the staircase. Blood was issuing from her ears and she died immediately after. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A CART DRIVER.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Rama Kerroo, aged about thirty-five years. The deceased was a labour cart-driver and resided at Khetwady 9th Lane. On the 30th ultimo, about noon, deceased loaded his cart with coils of wire, at a godown, in Dalal Street, Fort, and while driving it along the Carnac Road, the pole of the cart suddenly snapped, Rama was thrown down, and the broken pole fell on him. He sustained a fracture of the left leg and his spine was injured. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he was detained for treatment. His condition grew worse and he died on Friday. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

DAMAUN NEWS.—The Chief of the Police at Lower Damaun received on Sunday morning intimation from the Superintendent of Police of the Thana District, that a gang of 100 jats of Marwad was in Dahanu talooka, and these people were likely to carry on depredations. The leader of the gang, by name Sitaram Rama, was prosecuted under the provisions of the Indian Criminal Procedure Code and put in prison whence he managed to escape. As he and his comrades were likely to visit Damaun to take shelter in the Portuguese territory, the Damaun authorities were warned of the same. Sitaram Rama is described as a stout and robust man addicted to hard drinking. A few hours after the receipt of this intimation the occupants of the Mandwas were alarmed at the sight of dozens of men and women of the Marwad territory lurking at different places, and information was promptly conveyed to the police.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT ON THE BENARES COLLEGE.—On Saturday afternoon, Mrs. Annie Besant, delivered a eloquent address at Shanti Bhowan, Mr. Dharamsey Morarjee Goculdas's bungalow, at Pedder Road, on the claims of the Hindu College at Benares before a fairly good audience, among whom were Mr. David Gostling, Mr. J. N. Tata, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. N. G. Chandawarker, Mr. D. E. Watcha, the Hon. Mr. G K. Parekh, Messrs. Tribhowandas M. Nathubhoy, Jugmohundas Vandravandas Bhaisett, Harkisondas Narutumdas, &c. The Hon. Mr. Chandawarker introduced the lecturer, who then discoursed on the importance of resuscitating the Hindu religion in its pristine purity, and urged the claims of the Hindu College at Benares, in which University education and a knowledge of the true Hindu religion are imparted. Thanks were voted to the lecturer, and after partaking of refreshments, the assembly dispersed.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.—A correspondent writes:—People at Hadmatia, a town under Jamnager, experienced very bitter cold on the 24th instant, when the thermometer marked 30 degrees in shed and water in chatty was frozen. Reports of deaths having occurred at several places owing to excessive cold have reached this side.—A special train conveying H. H. the Gaekwar, the heir-apparent Fatesingrao, Prince Kiritsingjee of Nadod and others left Chital on the 26th ultimo, for Veraval, to go to Kodinar. H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal came down away from Gondal to Jetalser to meet this special. As the train steamed into Jetalser Yard a guard-of-honour presented arms and the band played a salute. The special halted for an hour at Junagad. The Raj Saheb of Deogad came to Verawal by a special to join H. H. the Gaekwar. Then the party arrived in a steam launch to Kodinar. H. H. the Gaekwar shot a big lion in Ghantrod Gir yesterday.—At Khumbhala, a town under Porbander, a big tank is being constructed, about 6,000 people being employed there. Kerosine oil fetches a very high price just now having to pay Rs. 5 per box.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE HON. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Sessions Court on Saturday; and the trial of the following case was resumed before his lordship and the same common jury:—

A FORGED ORDER FOR MONEY.

Narayen Purshotam, and Narayan Gopal, two young Hindus, claimed to be tried for the offence of using as genuine a forged document. Mr. Strangman, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, the accused being defended by Mr. Davar and Mr. F. Pestonji Talayarkhan.

Mr. Davar and Mr. Talayarkhan, having addressed the jury on behalf of their respective clients, the jury retired for considering their verdict. When they returned in court, the foreman, in reply to the Clerk of the Crown, said that the jury unanimously found the first prisoner "guilty" of the charge, and stated that there was not sufficient evidence to convict the other.

His lordship, in passing sentence on the first prisoner, said that if it were not for his youth and the fact that there was no pecuniary loss involved to the prosecutor, he would have severely dealt with him. He thought that the ends of justice would be sufficiently met if he passed a sentence of rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months. The second prisoner was discharged.

The sessions were then dissolved.

BOMBAY ADDITIONAL RACES.

1ST DAY, SATURDAY, 10TH FEBRUARY.

"The Mahaluxmi Stakes."

The words "since 1st August, 1899" are deleted.

CECIL GRAY, Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Bombay, 3rd February, 1900.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle Wholesale depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

PRESENTATION OF CONGRATULATORY ADDRESSES.

AN annual meeting of the Ayurved Vidialaya, the college of Indian Medical Science, lately established in Bombay, was held at Mulji Jetha Cloth Market, on Saturday afternoon, when opportunity was taken to present congratulatory addresses to Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., and the Hon'ble Mr. Bomonji Dinshaw Petit, to the former for his elevation to the distinguished Order of Knight Bachelor and to the latter for his nomination as a member of the Bombay Legislative Council. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade presided.

The proceedings commenced with the reading of the annual report which showed the progress made by the institution since its foundation on 18th May, 1896. A sum of Rs. 78,000 has been subscribed towards the endowment fund, the largest donation being made by Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, who contributed Rs. 12,500.

The addresses to Sir Bhalchundra and the Hon. Mr. Petit having been read, the president congratulated the recipients on the honours conferred upon them. The British Government, he said, was always ready to acknowledge merit and to reward services loyally rendered to the State, and he ventured to say that the honours could not have been bestowed on two gentlemen more worthy and loyal than those who were before them. (Cheers.) As regarded the report just read to them he said that being in its infancy the school was in urgent need of encouragement and support from the gentlemen of the position and standing of Sir Bhalchundra and the Hon Mr. Petit. Sir Bhalchundra was one of its active promoters and had kept himself in the fore-front by always taking a prominent part in its development. (Applause.)

Sir Bhalchandra, in acknowledging the address, said he would do his utmost to develope the resources of the school. He expressed his profound reverence for the Gracious Sovereign who had honoured him with knighthood, and added that such titles befitted gentlemen like the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade, who was Sarswati Putra (son of the goddess of learning), and to the Hon. Mr. Petit, who was Lakhshmi Putra (son of the goddess of wealth). (Applause.)

The Hon'ble Mr. Petit thanked the meeting for the kindness shown to him that evening and expressed a hope that he would be able to deserve the praises so kindly bestowed upon him. He had watched with interest the progress made by the school and he was so much pleased with the results it had produced that he felt very great pleasure in subscribing a sum of Rs. 1,000 towards the endowment fund. (Applause.)

The proceedings then terminated.

LECTURE ON THE KINDERGARTEN SYSTEM.

ON Saturday afternoon, at the Elphinstone High School Miss E. Richardson, a member of the National Froebel Union, gave an interesting lecture on "The Kindergarten System" before a large number of teachers and other ladies and gentlemen interested in the education of children. Mr. James MacDonald occupied the chair.

The chairman, in introducing the lecturer, remarked that though Miss Richardson was not the pioneer of the kindergarten system of education in Bombay, it would not make her lecture a bit less interesting and instructive to them on that account. From his residence of thirty-three years in Bombay he could safely say that the credit of being a pioneer in this matter belonged to Khan Bahadur Darashaw R. Chichgar, who was present that evening.

Miss Richardson, who rose amid cheers, opened her discourse by giving a short sketch of Friedrich Froebel, the founder of the system which she advocated, and narrated the various incidents in his life which led to his conception of the early education of children and its subsequent developments. He was a son of a German clergyman, but his mother having died during his infancy he was neglected by his father and step-mother. He was treated as an outcaste and spent his time in wandering about, his chief companions being flowers in the garden. After a precarious educational career, he got an employment as a teacher, and while following that avocation he conceived and built up his system of education. From his observations of the ways and inclinations of children he came to the conclusion that as the chief employment of children was "play," that employment should be so organised for them as to draw out their capacities of feeling and thinking, and even of inventing and creating. Accordingly he invented a series of employments which, while they were in this sense play to the children, have nevertheless, as seen from the adult standpoint, a disinctly educational object. The lecturer then dwelt upon the different principles propounded by Froebel, and upon which the kindergarten system of education was at present carried on in England. The first principle was that of unity, which consisted in making the school-life of a child harmonize with his home associations and thereby preserving a connecting link between the school and the home. Continuity was another principle which required the arrangement of subjects for its study in such a manner as to render the passage to higher standards easy, "Creativeness" also played an important part in the system, as it assisted in drawing forth a child's faculty of quickness and in discovering the bent of his mind. Creativeness in its turn brought out the individuality of children. These were the principal features of the kindergarten system, and it was found from experience that little children, properly trained up under that system had, as a general rule, a successful career at High Schools and Grammar Schools. Froebel's system developed independence and thoughtfulness, and though the process of education was slow it was sure and could stand the test of time. They aimed at an ideal, and it was to have a training ground where little children could so develope the powers given to them by God as to enable them to apply their minds to higher studies more intelligently, thoughtfully and willingly. (Applause.)

On the motion of Khan Bahadur Darashah R. Chichgur, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the lecturer, after which the proceedings terminated.

ANOTHER NEW MILL IN THE NIZAM'S DOMINION.

PROFITS TO BE DEVOTED TO CHARITIES.

ON the 19th of January, writes a correspondent, a large and influential meeting of distinguished gentlemen and officers was held at "Jalna" to celebrate the laying of the foundation stone of the Harihar Mills Co., Ld. Agents, R. S. Harihar, 18, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Amongst the many present we must mention Mr. A. J. Dunlop, member of the Board of Revenue and Famine Commissioner to H. H. The Nizam's Government, Mirza Mohamed Alikhan, Collector of Aurangabad District, Moolvee Mahomed Akbar Saheb, Judge of Jalna, Moolvee Mahsamoodin, Superintendent of Kandurabad, the Traffic Superintendent, Godavery Valley Railway, the District Engineer of Aurangabad, Mr. G. R. Kale, Principal of the Aurangabad College and many nobles, officers, and merchants of Jalna.

The following address was delivered: "May God bless His Highness the Nizam and his son."

It is a very fortunate circumstance that Mr. A. J. Dunlop has so kindly consented to lay the foundation stone of these Mills to-day, and many thanks are due to this gentleman for his kind condescension in consenting to perform this ceremony. We have also to thank Sir Vicar-ul-Oomrah, the Prime Minister of Hyderabad, for giving us the kind permisson of the Government of the Nizam to commence this work. We have also to thank Nawab Bashir Nawaj Jung Bahadur, the Subedar of Aurangabad, and Mr. Mirza Mahomed Alikhan for expediting the kind permission of the Nizam Government to lay this foundation stone to-day. It had been at first the intention of Mr. R. S. Harihar to commence the erection of these mills next year; but seeing on all sides the great famine existing in the Deccan he determined to arrange for the works to be begun at once—so that by pushing on the erection of the Mills he might give employment and relief to a large number of sufferers from this terrible famine. Mr. R. S. Harihar wishes it to be understood by all that he is firmly resolved to expend all the profits accruing from his share and from his agency—in works of charity—such as building hospitals and in other ways benefiting the poor and needy.

In reply Mr. A. J. Dunlop said that it was a great pleasure to him to have been present at such an auspicious occasion, and he was sure that H. H. The Nizam would be very pleased to hear of the laying of the foundation stone of such an undertaking in his dominions as it was by these means that trade would enlarge and improve. It was quite a unique proposal R. S. Harihar had made to devote all the profits of his share to charitable objects and to the relief of the suffering poor of these districts, and whereas most people made such enterprises for their own personal profit, it reflected great credit on Mr. R. S. Harihar that he had determined to give his labours for the benefit of others and especially of the suffering poor. After this speech Mr. R. S. Harihar returned thanks in a few suitable words and the meeting terminated with the usual ceremony of distributing flowers, and those present partook of tea and other refreshments.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 13, Faringdn Road, London, England.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

THE AKALKOTE SYNDICATE.

THE following is the text of the first annual report of the Akalkote Agricultural Syndicate:—

In submitting this report of their operations for the first year, the Syndicate are glad to state that, having regard to the initial difficulties attendant on so new an undertaking and the extremely limited resources at their command, they have been able to achieve a fair amount of success. The object for which they organised themselves into a voluntary association have been fulfilled to a reasonable extent. What that object is it is needless to state here. It is now well known that the Syndicate has been formed for the purpose of helping the indigent ryots with funds, of assisting them in their agricultural operations and the sales of their products, and otherwise ameliorating their present far from prosperous condition. The success, however, is not wholly unalloyed. Unhappily, famine has again overtaken Akalkote, which has necessarily retarded operations somewhat. It is indeed a trying time for the peasantry at present and the Syndicate are extremely anxious for their welfare during the coming hot season when their distress will undoubtedly be most acute. But they shall not be backward to do all that is possible to mitigate that distress, supplemented by such aid as the generous public may deem to afford. Whatever pecuniary help which the benevolence and humanity of the more fortunate and well-to-do citizens may accord, will be most thankfully accepted and gratefully acknowledged.

In the appendices which accompany this report a detailed account of the operations of the Syndicate under various heads is given from which those interested in the development of the undertaking will be able to judge for themselves of the amount of good work done. But it may be not uninstructive to refer in this place to some of the salient facts of the work which engaged the attention of the Syndicate.

PLOUGH CATTLE.

A cattle census of a typical village was taken which revealed the general condition of plough cattle everywhere. It appeared that only 20 per cent. of the agriculturists had a sufficiency of these, while 40 per cent. were content with only half the number necessary, 30 per cent. could not even boast of a fourth part, and the remaining 10 per cent. had absolutely none to speak of. Such being the condition of affairs, the Syndicate took steps to provide oxen to those who had none, on certain easy conditions, so as to occupy them in their proper pursuit and enable them to eke out a bare subsistence. Apart from their own efforts, the Administration, on the appeal of the Syndicate, was generous enough, with the sanction of the Political Agent, whose kind sympathy and support they cordially beg to acknowledge, to place Rs. 2,000 for the purchase of plough cattle and Rs. 500 for the purchase of seeds. With this money many an indigent ryot has been helped to carry on his cultivation. The oxen purchased by the Syndicate are lent on certain conditions, whereby the Syndicate may get back their money value within a reasonably fair time. Self-help is the underlying principle which has been strictly borne in mind in these operations. The Syndicate hope by such means not only to recover the monies, but with the low interest earned therefrom to recoup the State partially, and gradually to wipe off the principal, while assisting other helpess ryots who may demand aid of this nature later on. This process, the details of which are described in the appendix, will, in a few years add not only to the strength of the agricultural cattle in Akalkote, but partially relieve the indebtedness of the peasantry and enable them to seek the pecuniary assistance of the Sowcar to a considerably less extent than at present. It is also proposed, if practical, to spend a reasonable sum in breeding cattle for agriculture. This will, however, engage the attention of the Syndicate with better times. So also the question of sinking wells which are most essential in the locality.

ADVANCES FOR FOOD GRAINS.

The next point of importance which may be noticed is the assistance given to the impecunious ryots in meeting the annual state demands. They have to borrow from the Sowcar who, therefore, has the first lien on his produce which he afterwards disposes of in the dearest market. The ryot is thus doubly ruined. He has to part with his produce at a cheap rate, and to pay heavy interest on the sum borrowed. It was thought best to relieve him from his temporary difficulties about the time of payment of the state demand, so that he might be saved the necessity of borrowing at a ruinous rate of interest, and at the same time be enabled to get a better price for his produce in the open market. Not only this, he is thereby further enabled to have enough grain to meet his wants for the year. Thus, a triple benefit accrues to the ryot by saving him from going to the money-lender when the state demand is due. Apart from this operation, it is the intention of the Syndicate to have a storage of grain to meet emergencies by enlisting the co-operation of the ryots themselves. Each ryot should be asked to contribute from his annual produce, at harvest time a bag of jowari. This contribution supplemented by the Syndicate, will give in five years a fair stock of food grains which would prove of immense benefit in times of scarcity. The method yet is crude; but experience will soon tell how it works. Here, too, the underlying principle is self-help. The initial help will be given by the Syndicate. Given an honest and industrious ryot, it will help him later on to improve his own condition.

PURCHASE OF SEEDS.

The ryots, it is notorious, have no sound seeds for sowing purposes. What they buy from the bazar or the money-lender is of an unsatisfactory character. Usually they have to buy seeds on conditions which are oppressive, if not ruinous. Even when seeds are given away on loans the conditions are hard. The ryot must return the value with 50 per cent. added in kind. The Syndicate are glad that for the rabi crops they were able to distribute seeds to as many as 150 cultivators. The conditions on which they have been distributed are light enough. Even some of the cultivators in bagayat or garden lands do not provide themselves with such excellent seeds. As a result fertile tracts of land remain uncultivated or miserably cultivated. The Syndicate has a project for helping this class of ryots also.

ADVANCES FOR PAYMENT OF LAND REVENUE ASSESSMENT.

It is a patent fact the inability of a majority of the peasantry to meet in cash the State demand for land revenue assessment on the due dates, for their crops are not harvested and marketed about those periods. As a consequence they are driven to resort to the money-lender who, of course, mortgages the crops at something like 35 to 50 per cent. below their market price. The first date is in February and the second in April. This system is fraught with every pecuniary disadvantage to the agriculturist as has already been stated. And as a consequence he never is out of the hands of the money-lender. The Syndicate advanced money to certain of the poorest ryots at a low rate of interest and secured their crops with a view of disposing them off in the markets at their fair value. The operation resulted in great pecuniary advantage to these ryots. They were able to stand somewhat on their legs and greatly freed from the hands of their former money-lenders. The syndicate hope to be able to achieve a great deal more in this direction as time progresses, for it is here that the root of the ryot's indebtedness is to be discerned. This root needs to be eradicated, so far as it is possible and practical, if the peasant is to be a great deal more prosperous than now. A tentative exporting agency has been established to export such produce as has a large demand at better price outside Akalkote.

These are among the principal operations of the year. Of course as experience is gained and public as well as State support and sympathy are vouchsafed, the Syndicate hope to be able to make greater progress and achieve more satisfactory results. But the experiment on which they are interested is fraught with the most beneficent consequences to the future welfare of the impoverished peasantry. Should it succeed, as they hope, it would undoubtedly be a great encouragement to other localities. But this is a matter of the future, and the Syndicate refrain from further expatiating on the importance of the undertaking.

But it may be here observed that in carrying out the several operations, to which brief reference has just been made, division of labour has been recognised as of first importance. And it is a satisfaction for the Syndicate to be able to state in this place that their members have each and all, in their own respective way, emulated to foster and develope the organisation. This co-operation may be said to have been the key of the success, whatever it be, which has met their efforts. Still when all has been said about co-operation, they cannot refrain from recognising in this place the indefatigable labours of Mr. R. V. Tikekar, their Secretary, whose zeal and enthusiasm have been not a little contributory to the success of the operations. In fact he has been the life and soul of the movement since its inception. The sympathy of the State, too, and specially of the Ranee Saheb, has also been contributory to the same gratifying result. The tangible assistance rendered by them cannot be allowed to pass unacknowledged at this opportunity. Neither can the Syndicate omit to express their thanks to the Political Agent and various officials, who have uniformly helped them with their kind advice and experience. Thus officials and non-officials have joined most heartily, with a single-mindedness of purpose and devotion to duty, to render the operations of the first year of the Syndicate a success that it has been. It is a most happy augury of the prospects of the agriculturists in the near future. Last, though not the least, the Syndicate, has been greatly encouraged by the many sympathetic notices which have appeared in the leading Indian and Anglo-Indian Press throughout the country. Spurred on by such wide sympathy and support, which they gratefully appreciate, they hope to redouble their efforts during the coming year and put forth their best co-operative energy for the greater welfare of the Akalkote peasantry.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

MADRAS GROUND-NUTS.

THE ground-nut crop of 1899-1900 reads:—According to the returns made up at the end of December, the area of ground-nuts sown this year is nearly 107,000 acres or about 37 per cent less than the average of recent years. There has, however, been some increase this year over the area sown in 1898 in South Arcot the district in which the crop is most extensively grown. The area sown in 1898 also showed some recovery from the great depression of the previous year.

As has been shown in Bulletin No. 37 of this department, the depression first became marked in 1896-97, whilst the smallest area was sown in the following year. The final actual figures for the whole year, from the areas for which agricultural statistics are available, have been as follows for the last four years:—

	ACS.
1895-96	243,400
1896-97	157,300
1897-98	94,500
1898-99	116,200

The returns summarised below show that, though there has been no return to the large areas of former years, the recovery during the last two years has been considerable.

The generally unfavourable character of the season has considerably lowered the probable outturn which is now placed at only a little more than three-fourths of the normal yield from the area sown.

MADRAS SUGAR CANE.

The sugar-cane crop report of 1899-1900 is as under:—

According to the returns received from Government villages for December, the area planted with this crop is about 54,400 acres, or about 5,500 acres more than had been brought on the record when the first report was issued in September last. This represents an increase of about 20 per cent. over the area planted in 1898. The expansion is found almost entirely in the Central Districts and South Arcot, and is attributable to the fact that early in the year there was an unusual amount of rain which replenished the supplies in the irrigation sources and encouraged the ryots to plant more cane than usual.

Compared with what may be regarded as normal areas for this Presidency, there has been a slight expansion on the whole, but in the Circars a very material decrease. The latter appears almost solely in one part of the Godaveri delta, and is put down to the continued ravages of the pest ("Collotrichum falcatum"). In other parts of the Circars there has been a slight extension of area.

Since the first report on this crop was published in September last, the weather has in many places been unfavourable, and some of the crop is suffering from deficient water-supplies. In the Circars, owing to the indifferent prospects of the crop in Godaveri, the probable yield is reported at 71 per cent of the normal, but elsewhere the crop prospect is better, and on the whole a yield of 83 per cent. of the normal production from the area referred to may be expected.

GINGELLY.

The Gingelly Crop third report of 1899-1900, reads:—

Since the second report on this crop was published in October last but a small area has been brought on the village records as having been sown, and the total area, according to the latest returns, amounts to nearly 475,000 acres. This is only slightly below the area returned for the corresponding period in last year, but is 12 per cent. less than the average for the preceding five years.

The deficiency in area is most marked in the Circars and Deccan Districts, where the south-west monsoon rainfall was unfavourable, and the estimate of yield in these parts is less than half an average, or normal crop.

In the Carnatic and Central districts, for reasons that have already been published, the area sown are larger than usual, but the outturn is estimated at about two-thirds of the normal rate.

In the Southern districts, the area sown is as yet a good deal below the average, and the probable yield therefrom reported to be less than half a crop. In these districts, rain may yet lead to more extensive sowings.

On the West Coast, about the normal area has been sown so far, and the forecast of yield is 74 per cent. of the normal rate.

No attempt has yet been made to forecast the probable area that may be sown this year, and the reports at present available show that the yield, as a whole, will probably be poor. Much of the crop now standing is suffering from the continued drought.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	5	6	12
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	8	6	65
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	22	12	60
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	13	6	34
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	20	7	59
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	5	5	20
G Mahim and Worlee	2	0	28
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	21	40
Total	75	63	318
Same date last year	81	78	232

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	11	10	29
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	8	8	79
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	40	7	64
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	8	12	39
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	8	12	79
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	2	4	23
G Mahim and Worlee	2	2	18
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	8
Hospitals	0	25	46
Total	79	80	377
Total plague deaths to date	64,672	56,040	
Same date last year	83	81	227

INOCULATION.

The total inoculated persons up to 24th January in Bombay amounted to 1,40,300:—

Castes and Nationalities.	Total Inoculations during the week ending 24th Jan 1900.	Total Inoculated persons since week ending 6th Sept. 1899 up to 24th Jan. 1900.	Total Inoculated persons during 1898-1899 up to 24th Jan. 1900.
Brahmins	24	1039	2268
Jains	12	887	1150
High Caste Hindus	1675	38318	42808
Low Caste Hindus	3096	49929	61975
Mussalmans	286	9084	18554
Parsees	42	1504	8051
Jews	8	596	732
Europeans	2	187	318
Eurasians	6	148	188
Native Christians	27	1052	2290
Other Nationalities	19	1070	1315
Unclassified	....	1	651
Total	5197	103815	140300

Apropos to the case of plague that has occurred in the 26th Madras Infantry, under orders from Vizianagram to Cuttack, the "Madras Mail" says: We are informed that Mr. Horne, Collector of Vizagapatam, protested against the Regiment being sent to his district from Bolarum, but was told to mind his own business! When the regiment arrived, great precautions were taken, and all were segregated; but some 10 men came later and they were sent straight to the lines and one man died on Sunday night of plague.

FATAL BICYCLE ACCIDENT AT BANDRA.

YESTERDAY morning, about eight o'clock, Mr. Hajibhai Jafferbhoy Kadrani, son of Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtulla, barrister-at-law, and the nephew of the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, met with a bicycle accident at Bandra and died almost immediately afterwards. Deceased was riding a bicycle at about eight o'clock in the morning and proceeded on the Kane Road. While going down the slope the unfortunate youth lost control on the machine, which passed over the footpath and dashed into the rocks on the beach. Hajibhai fractured his skull. Some Parsees, residing in the neighbourhood who happened to witness the accident, ran to his assistance. He was lying among the rocks unconscious, bleeding profusely from the wounds. Dr. Rao and Dr. De'Monte were sent for but deceased, who never regained consciousness, died within an hour. His body was brought to Bombay yesterday evening and interred at the Khoja cemetery.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Gloxinia, 1,618 tons, Captain J Petrice, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Onipenta, 3,421 tons, Captain W H Watkeys, will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Moshtari, 1,110 tons Captain C Owen, sailed on Saturday for the Persian Gulf with a general cargo, and 47 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J A Robertson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kurrachee, 1st inst. with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr J Sladen, Mr and Mrs Struthers, Capt Read, Mr J Mural, Major Stewart, Mr and Mrs Newbegin, Mr Woodsell, Mrs Barclay, 14 European troops, and 45 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, sailed on Saturday for Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Marshall, Mrs A M Melles, Mr and Mrs Master Padsha, Mr Darcha, Mr G D Burton Jr, Mr P H Lacon, Mr C H Allen, Surgeon E Falliot, Mrs Falliot, Mr Longton, Mr A W Cleur, and Mr M A Hassamkhan.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
3	Kola s	Robertson	Karachi, Feb 1
	Carthage s	Lendon	Aden, Jan 29
4	Lindenfels s	Kenning	Hamburg, Dec 23
	Massilia s	Gadd	Shanghai, Jan 15

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Florida s	Chapman	Calcutta
	Bengo (Port Gun-boat)	Guerreira	Goa
	Arabia s	Parfitt	Aden
	Gloxinia s	Petrice	Calcutta
	Moshtari s	Owen	Persian Gulf
4	Dumra s	Russell	Kurrachee.

The steamer Onipenta, Captain Watkeys, obtained her port clearance on Saturday for Rangoon.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday.
Steamer Unique for London, Hull, &c.
" Tonkin for China and Japan.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Wingrove s—47 bales wool, 13 bales goat hair, Abdulla Tyeb; 50 bales wool, 10 bales goat hair, Oosman Suleman; 75 bales wool, Roysee Amirchand; 242 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co.

Hispania s—230 bales cotton waste, H E Bode and Sons.

FOR LONDON

Sutlej s—2,000 cwt bonemeal, Ahmed Hajee Cassum and Co; 4 bales woollen carpets, Forbes Forbes and Co; 110 olibanums, M Noorajee; 90 cwt Indian condiments, M M Poonjiajee and Sons; 30 cwt deer horns, 20 bales skins, Mohomed Sharriff Abdoola; 5 bales hides; K B Rajun; 50 cwt gum, J Premjee; 7 bales hides, Esmail Suleman; 101 bales skins and hides, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hispania s—7,998 cwt teeseed, Ralli Brothers: 3 pots rosa oil, Tyabjee and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Hispania s—4 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Tonkins s—150 cwt selarus, 105 cwt olibanum, 175 cwt bedlium, 170 cwt raisins, Quan Lun Ecoo.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 5th February, 1900.

1. Defence Rehearsal:—At the Defence Rehearsal commencing at 10 A.M. on Wednesday next the 7th Instant and lasting till 10 A.M. on 8th instant, the Corps will be distributed as under:—

At Mahim Collector's Bunglow Head-Quarters B.D. & L. companies by dry, B. & D. Companie by night.

Worlee Fort A. & I. Companies by day, A Company by night.—

On the Hill North West end of the Hornby Vellard I. G and H. Companies by day, F. & G. Company by night. On the Hill South West end of the Hornby Vellard C. & K. Companies by day, C coy by night.—

Volunteers should join their Companies at the Camps named by 8 a.m., paying their own Railway fares to the station nearest the place of rendezvous which will be refunded. Officers Commanding Companies should make arrangements for for parading their Companies. Officers Commanding Cadet Companies are requested to parade their Companies at the Railway Station nearest to them and leave in time to be at their respective posts by 8 a.m.

Volunteers who are unable to be present during the whole 24 hours during which the operation last, will join their Companies as early as possible during the day and all Members of the Adult Companies should be present at their posts for night duties.

Cadet Companies may be dismissed at 6-0 p. m., on the 7th Instant. Subsistance arrangements for meals for Non Commissioned Officers and Volunteers at each Camp have been made. Officers will make their own arrangements for food. Tentage will be supplied.

Each Volunteer should bring his own blanket for the night.

Ammunition:—Thirty rounds of blank ammunition per man will be issued at the Camps.

Cyclists:—The Officer Commanding "E" (Cyclists) Company is requested to detail:—

One Corporal and three Cyclists for duty at the District Staff Office day and night.
One Cyclist for Worlee Fort.
Three Cyclists for North West Vellard Camp.
One Cyclist for South West Vellard Camp.
Two Cyclists for Bandora Railway Station.
Remainder of "E" Company will be posted at Head Quarters Mahim Camp.

Signallers:—The Officer Commanding "D" Company is requested to furnish two Flag signallers by day at each Camp. The Heliographs will be posted at Mahim and North West Vellard. Two Signallers should be detailed in charge of each Heliographs.

Drill Instruction:—Special Instructions will be issued to Officers Commanding Companies regarding the limits of front they are to which the system of observation, the steps to be taken in case of attack, &c.

2. The Drills, &c., for the week will be as follows:—

(1) "F" Company:—At 8-15 p.m., to-day (Monday) the 5th instant, at St. Mary's College, Nesbit Road.

( ) "D" Company:—At 5 p.m., to-day (Monday) the 5th instant at the Telegraph Quarters.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 5.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

135-10,420-95—Pestonjee R and K—Gokulchand Bahadurmal and another vs Luchminarayen Mukhanlal and others—Bhaishanker and K. Part heard.
135-99—R M Mody—Jetha Nathoo and others vs Jacob Meyer and others—Bicknell M and M.
253-99—A F Turner—Mohomed Hassum and others vs Hajee Seedick Hajee Ebrahim and others—Payne G S and Co, For postponment.
64-99—King and Co—Sidick Hajee Gool Mohomed and others vs Hoorbai and others—Hiralal M and M and Tyebjee D and Co.
626-99—Tyebjee D and Co—Sha Ruttonsey Bhimjee vs Shaik Danul Jaffer and others—In person.
564-98—Hiralal M and M—Sobhagchand Tullockchand vs Manabhoy Tullockchand and others.
230-99—K D Shroff—Kharsedjee Daunjeebhoy Shroff and another vs Assabai and others—M N Sakiatwalla and in person
653-93—R P Bharucha—Shivnandan Dookhi and others vs Hurdeodas Chamiram—Khanderao and S.
682-99—Thakurdas D and C H—Dunabai vs Meghjee Visram and others.
691—In person a pauper—Mahomed Cassum Pujara vs Abdul Rahman Hassam and another—Tyabjee D and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.)

For Consent Decree.

288-99—Naronjee Keshowjee and another vs Dada Hajee Gani Tyeb and another—Payne G S and M and C M and M.

Long Causes.

256-99—Manshuklal D and J—Caitano Camillo Borges vs Augusto Mathias Pinto—Sorabjee and J.
289-98—Khunderao and S—Chandulal Suklal and others vs Shomlal Sakhanand and others—Payne G S, and Co.
442-98—Wadia and Co—Purshotum Shewji vs Khatao Dedhar and another—Bhaishanker and K.
459-99—Bhaishunker and K—Khatao Dedhar vs Purshotum Shewjee—Wadia and Co.
76-93—Mansuklal D and J—Bai Dahi alias Navivahu vs Hurgowandas Jeewandas—Muljee and B and Little and Co.
376-99—Sorabjee and J—Phiroz Ruttonjee Watcha vs Framroze Jamshed Aga—Daphtary and F.
367-98—Sorabjee and J—Abdool Hoosein Nujmudin vs Framroze Jamshed Aga—Daphtary and F.
486-98—Daphtary and F—Abdool Hoosein Nuzmudin vs Framroz Jamshed Aga—Sorabjee and J.
563-99—Daphtary and F—Framroz Jamshed Aga vs Abdool Hoosein Nuzmudin—Sorabjee and J.
192-96—Tyabjee D and Co—Muncherhaw Bomanjee Chotia vs Dwarkanath Sadanand Kale and others—Thakurdas D C and H B and K and Edgelow G and W.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

299-99—Little and Co—Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal vs the Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay—Crawford B and Co.

Testamentary Suit.

26-99—K J Mantri—Bhowanishanker Wasudew Patuck vs Martand Purshotum Joshi—In person.

Long Causes.

194.99—Hiralal M and M—Sewjee Tejpal vs Ruttonsey Khairaj and another—Tyabjee D and Co.
187-99—Nanu and H—Nowrojee Jehangir Gamadia vs Jamasjee Manockjee Patel—Wadia and G
577-98—Maganlal and Co—Hookmajee Bhootajee vs Ramlal Mehgraj and another—Bhaishanker and K.
559-99—Thackurdas D and Co—Abdool Hoosein Ismailjee vs Sulemanjee Ismailjee.
564-99—Mansuklal D and J—Girdhurdas Tulsidas and others vs Purshotum Govind and others—Payne G S and M.
654-99—Wadia and G—Hajee Mahomed Hajee Aba and another vs Hassam Bhikam Patel—Thakurdas—D and Co.
507-20481-99—Payne G S and M—Khimjee Jaitha and another vs Pragjee Vullubhdas—Madhowjee V.

IN order to give Members of the Bombay Hunt an opportunity of exhibiting their hunters, at the Bombay Horse Show hounds will meet on Wednesday instead of Thursday.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

WORTH NOTICING

REPAIRS & ACCURATE ADJUSTMENTS

Of Theodolites, Nautical, Astronomical and Optical Instruments.

ELECTRO-PLATING

In all its branches has been recognised to be our specialities, and no other firm on this side is up to date able to challenge our firm in the above branches.

C. JOST & Co.,

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

THE ANNUAL CONVOCATION for conferring DEGREES will be held on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 5-15 P. M., in the SIR COWASJI JEHANGHIR HALL of the UNIVERSITY.

Candidates ENTITLED TO DEGREES and DESIROUS of BEING ADMITTED, MUST SEND in their APPLICATIONS so as to reach the Registrar on or before SATURDAY, the 10th instant.

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.S.C.
University Registrar.

Bombay, 5th February, 1900.

ANOTHER GOOD OFFER.

Rs. 50 FOR Rs. 25.

A

CLEARANCE SALE

OF

SILVER GILT WATCHES.

WE have an Excellent Collection of key wind Silver Gilt WATCHES, the lever movements of which are really FIRST CLASS, and in the ordinary way, quality for quality should sell for Rs. 50 each; but as preference is now given to Stem-wind Watches, we offer these excellent time-keepers to those who do not consider a key-wind watch inconvenient at the bargain and Clearance Price of

Rs. 25.

Complete in case with spare glass, mainspring and a guarantee for 2 years.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

(Rupees 1,250 only.)

ONE GOLD SEMI-HUNTING

JAMES MacCABE'S Extra large size

WATCH.

One Gold 18 Carat, Plain ALBERT CHAIN
(can be used as double or single.)
One Gold JUBILEE COIN
(two-pound piece.)

The above Coin will be made to attach on the Watch, Chain without extra charge.)

Also we undertake to ENGRAVE a MONOGRAM of three letters on the above named Watch FREE of Charge.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY,
FOR
Messrs. CHUBB & SONS, Ltd.,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT.
(ESTABLISHED 1847.)

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

PICTURE FRAMING.

WE PAY CAREFUL ATTENTION TO THE FRAMING AND MOUNTING OF ALL SORTS OF PICTURES, PHOTOGRAPHS, OIL AND WATER COLOUR PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c., &c.

A heavy stock of every description of moulding such as, English Oak and gilt Black and gilt White Enamel and ornamental gilt mouldings always in hand of the Best Manufacture.

REAL-GILT FRAMES OF ANY SIZE MADE TO ORDER.

☞ Up-country orders will be executed with perfect taste and satisfaction without extravagant expenditure if left to our own judgment.

AS REGARDS PRICES, WE DEFY COMPETITION.

P. D. KANGA & CO.,
16, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

STANLEY OAKES,
13-2, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London, Liverpool and Bristol.

LANOWLI HOTEL.

EXCELLENT AND LOFTY SITUATION
NEAR RYEWOOD.
BEST CUISINE.
OPENED FROM 1ST NOVEMBER
UNDER ENTIRE NEW MANAGEMENT
FOR EUROPEANS ONLY.
For further Particulars apply MANAGER.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette."
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
MESSRS. THACKER SPINK and Co., Calcutta
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 3.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	100 5-8
Bar Silver	27 5-8—1-8
3 per cent. French Rentes	100 1-4—1-1
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	109 1-2
3 1-2 per cent Govt Securities	64 1 4
Paris Exchange	25·18—1-2

£50,000 withdrawn from Bank of England.

EXCHANGE opened quiet, with little inclination on the part of Merchants and Bankers to operate, to-day being mail day.

Quotations were :—

T T	1-4 5-32
D D	3-16
3 Months Credit	13-32
3 ,, Francs	172 3-4
30 days in Hongkong	143
,, Shanghai	194
,, Japan	148

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Market opened at 95 1-8 ready and 95 1-2 forward closing 1-16 lower for the latter delivery at which some business was done.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—The market is steady. New Great Eastern S. and W. Co. shares are quoted at Rs. 150.

WHEAT.—Nothing fresh. New Delhi is quoted, April-May Rs. 5-8-6.

SEEDS LINSEED.—Both for ready and new crop the market is firm, and prices up about 9 pie per cwt.

CASTOR.—A strong market, and the price has reached Rs. 37 per candy.

GINGELLY. Firm without alteration.

RICE.—All descriptions unchanged.

Friday's quotation in London for Brown Rape was 39 1-2 for value, market quiet.

FREIGHTS.—Very little business.

There are buyers for Hamburg at 17s. for April-May but sellers demand 6d. more.

COALS.—With the out going mail to attend to, sellers and buyers alike are more or less out of the market, but a small business is reported in Singarani at full rates.

YELLOW METAL.—Business has been done in Sheets at £63 per ton, Bombay Harbour terms.

COPPER.—Nothing whatever doing.

COTTON.—The Liverpool market closed firmer, with Manchester strong. Surats dull. Arrivals irregular.

Total day's sales	8,000 bales.
Total for Spec. Export	500 ,,
Surats	Nil
Imports	7,000
Middling American	4 24-32 plus 3-32
Egyptian Fair Brown	8 3-8
Good Madras Westerns	4 1-4
Fair Cocanadas	4 1-8

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool—

Feb.	Feb.-March	March.-Ap.	May.-June	June-July.
4·40 plus 6	4·37 plus 6	4·35 plus 6	4·29 plus 6	4·37 plus 6

New York.—

The day's receipts at U. S. Ports	33,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain	*Nil.*
,, to France and Continent	26,000 ,,
Mid.-Uplands	8 1-8+1-8
Futures May	7·92+7
,, Aug.	7·90+7
Silver	60 1-8+3·8
Exchange on London	4·87 3-4
Week's receipt at U S Ports	215,000 bales.
,, Exports to Great Britain	75,000 ,,
,, ,, France & Continent.	71,000 ,,
Stock of Cotton at U S Ports	990,000 ,,
,, at Interior Ports	680,000 ,,
Total weeks Sales in Liverpool	60,000 bales
Total sold on Speculation	1,000 ,,
,, ,, for Exports	2,000 ,,
American Afloat	190,000 ,,
Indian	1,000 ,,

Owing to continued advance in prices both in Liverpool and New York, our local market is somewhat excited, and from Rs. 220 to Rs. 222 was named for Fine Good Bengals at these rates. Natives came out as sellers which somewhat lowered prices.

For export there is no enquiry.

LONDON, SATURDAY, 3RD FEB.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	100 5-8
Bar Silver	27 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-2 plus 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	109 1-2
3 1 2 per cent. Govt. Securities	64 1-4
Paris Exchange	25·18 1-2

Liverpool and Manchester Markets closed firm. Surats dull and Arrivals steady.

Total day's Sales	6,000 bales
Surats	Nil
Sales on Spec. for Export	500 ,,
Total day's Imports	8,000 ,,
Middling Americans	4 25-32 plus 1-32

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool.

Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar-April.	May-June.	June-July.
4·44 +4	4·41 +4	4·39 +4	4·32 +3	4·30 +3

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, 3RD FEB.

Day's receipts at U. S. Ports	36,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain	19,000 ,,
,, France and Continent	33,000 ,,
Mid.-Uplands	8 5-16+3-16
Futures, May	7·93+1
,, August	7·91+1.
Silver	60 1-8
Exchange on London	4·87 3-4
Total visible supply	3,770,000 bales
,, East Indian	54,000 ,,
,, Stock in London	2,000 ,
,, Quantity in sight	6,,820,000 ,,

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay on Friday :—

Growths.	Bales of 392 lbs.
Khandeish	674
Barsee and Nuggur	133
Berar	882
Total Oomras	1,689
Dhollera	223
Broach	40
Compta and Dharwar	368
Bengals	3,576
Sind	1,531
Total	7,528

Summary of daily arrivals of Produce into Bombay :—

	cwt.
Wheat	415
Linseed	27
Rapeseed	......
Gingellyseed	21,008
Poppy seed	......
Groundnuts	184
Castorseed	278
Rice	27,168

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market firmer.

Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	3 27-32

The Manchester Market has been strong.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	100 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	109 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	64 1.4
Bar Silver	27 5-8

Withdrawn from Bank of England about £50,000 for S. America.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, FEB. 2.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Matiana left here yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, FEB. 2.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Egypt arrived here this morning.

LONDON, FEB. 2.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes arrived here this morning.

MARSEILLES, FEB. 2.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa left here yesterday morning.

COLOMBO, FEB. 3.

Mail steamer Coromandel from Bombay arrived.

FEB. 4.

Mail steamer Britannia from Aden arrived.

German mail steamer Barbarossa from Aden arrived.

German mail steamer Kaisruhe from China arrived.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Open 1,491 1-4 Miles.

The following is the statement of traffic, week ending 27th January, 1900.

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Receipts.	Receipts.		
Total	Rs. 1,37,369	Rs. 6,03,649	Rs. 7,287	Rs. 7,51,305
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491½ miles.	...	...	...	9,36,038

Decrease .... Rs. 1,84,783

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM EXTRAS, Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.

Names Registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Offices, 18, Esplanade Road.

By sending their own peon subscribers can insure instant delivery.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

POONA.

DEATH.

DIXON—January 31, at the Sassoon Hospital, Poona, of enteric fever, Rev. William Hope Dixon, M.A., (Oxon), of the Church Missionary Society, aged 36 years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1900.

"MENDICANCY IN INDIA" is a subject which Mr. A. M. K. Dehlavi, barrister-at-law, has treated ably and exhaustively in a treatise he has dedicated to the Gaekwar of Baroda. The appearance of the pamphlet is timely, for whether in the mofussil or in Bombay mendicancy is rampant and has become an almost intolerable nuisance. It is impossible to walk a hundred yards in the Fort or Bazaar in Bombay without being subjected to the annoying solicitations of beggars of all ages and sizes, who suddenly spring up from no one knows where. It is useless trying to drive them away, while to comply with their demands would merely serve to bring upon the scene a further contingent of mendicants as pertinacious as the first. What is true of Bombay in this respect, is true of every other city in India. Why it is so and why these beggars prevail is explained by Mr. Dehlavi. He calculates, using figures somewhat lavishly, we imagine, that out of the whole population of India 25 per cent. are utterly incompetent to become at all useful members of society and consequently will for ever be a burden to be borne by their countrymen. The extravagance of this calculation has apparently been pointed out to Mr. Dehlavi, for in his introductory remarks he explains that by "useless people" he means more than mendicants properly so called. He includes the thousands who are solely engaged in what they call divine worship and every other member of the adult population who is not wage-producing. These, he insists, make up not less than a quarter of the adult population. It is not necessary to enter upon any calculation upon the point; suffice it that the proportion of mendicants is exceedingly high and that the term mendicant is comprehensive. For much of the evil doubtless the climate is responsible. It acts as a weakening force on the energies of the people and has a great share in moulding their character. It makes them indolent and easy-going. Indolence grows upon the people and their working capacity naturally diminishes. To this, Mr. Dehlavi attributes the fact that in a good many families in India there is but one member who earns the bread and "tries to keep together the life and soul of the remaining idle hands of the family." The family system, the common property and common purse, is in no small measure, productive of indolence, also of poverty and soon of mendicancy.

He who will not work, may not eat, in Western countries. But in the East he who will not work very frequently eats more than he who does; for should he call himself a religious mendicant the supplies are always equal to his demands. So great is the superstition of the people that "pirs" and "gurus" promising salvation, are sure of an ample income, as should any incur the displeasure of one of these he would count himself unfortunate. The system of alms-giving, indiscriminately carried on, as it is on all holidays and festivals, on occasions of marriages and deaths, does much to encourage mendicancy. Doles of money, food-stuffs and dress are frequently distributed and why should a man work for what he may obtain gratuitously! Indian charity though extensive, is ill-regulated and oftentimes misplaced, and as Mr. Dehlavi warns his readers, charity without having for its ultimate object the permanent improvement of the poor is an alleviation and not a cure. Having condemned the existing practice of alms-giving Mr. Dehlavi proceeds to offer a series of suggestions as to how the subject shall be dealt with and how the evil of mendicancy shall be remedied. Charity, he contends, is the exclusive right of the aged, the infirm, the blind, the deaf and dumb, of the disabled, helpless and needy. All others must work. To secure this he would educate them and employ them on the land. The benevolent man by his mistaken ideas of charity, has, while relieving temporary pangs of hunger, demoralised the recipient who should now be taught that to work is honourable. Mr. Dehlavi argues that the agricultural difficulty in India lies not in the soil, nor in the scarcity of labourers, but in the lack of sufficient labour applied to sufficient land in a truly scientific way. And he would add the beggars to the ranks of labourers as the resources of the country would benefit by the exertions of the great hosts of now idle hands. Nothing, it is to be feared, but State interference will effect the change which is desired. Some scheme of dealing with the question is urgently wanted. Mr. Dehlavi does not enter minutely into details of how he would proceed; but he has plainly indicated the lines on which experiment might run. If the millions of able-bodied beggars can be set to work and made to earn their own living, they should, and as private and indiscriminate charity keeps upon the streets swarms of mendicants, who as well as being a source of annoyance, are a danger to the public health, there seems no alternative but that the State should be urged to take action. The question is daily becoming more serious and calls loudly for early consideration.

ARE the Postal authorities liable for the safety of an insured package during transmission? There is a great deal of uncertainty about the answer, though the vast majority of people imagine that registration and insurance of a packet renders the authorities liable if it miscarries during transit. Last August a suit was instituted by a Native gentleman against the Government of India with the object of recovering the value of seventy-five sovereigns which had been transmitted by post under a registered receipt. Plaintiff signed a receipt of delivery but on opening the parcel it was found to contain something else instead of sovereigns. The Government, through Mr. Basil Scott, the Advocate-General, argued they were not liable to compensate the loser, as he had signed a contract on delivering the parcel into the custody of Government, that included a notification published in 1877, and under which Government were not bound to compensate plaintiff under the exceptions stated in the notification. The latter, it was admitted, exempted the Secretary of State, but the real point was whether there was anything in the declaration signed or in the receipt to draw his attention to the notification, which was issued twenty years ago. The case was heard before Mr. Justice Tyabjee, who held that, as it was admitted it lay within the defendant's province, as Secretary of State, to carry letters, and to make himself responsible to the insurer, he was liable, and that the notification did not absolve him from liability. Now Mr. Foolchand Hurnandrai appears before the court claiming Rs. 1,000 in respect of a parcel which he sent by post and insured before its despatch. The packet never reached its destination, and it was held that plaintiff had failed to prove that any parcel had been delivered to the Bombay Post Office. Without going into this point, or how any person could insure a package and obtain a receipt without producing the package to the officials, it is clear that the Secretary of State declines to accept responsibility for loss during transit. That being so, what are the benefits of registration and insurance? The question is one of great public importance. It is obviously unjust for Government to offer to accept a presumed liability in consideration of being paid insurance fees on particular parcels, and then, if these are lost or tampered with in transit to attempt, to get out of their responsibility under a notification issued twenty years ago, of the existence of which very few people are aware. Most persons have hitherto laboured under the vain delusion that the payment of an insurance fee for a parcel meant that the Postal authorities undertook its safe delivery or else made good the loss. The Post Office has never before denied the responsibility for refunding the insured value of a lost parcel. They only accept responsibility, however, for delivering the packet in good condition with the seals intact, as otherwise it would be necessary to open every insured packet to see that it really contained the contents alleged. As the law stands, it seems, they ask something for nothing, although the Advocate-General said in the first case that as a matter of grace Government might make good the value. That is a most unsatisfactory arrangement. If they incur no liability what is the use of insurance? If they require to see the contents let them see them. To say that a registered packet incurs less risk in transit than an unregistered one is very poor comfort to the loser. After payment of the extra fees demanded there still exists a risk, very little less, apparently, than that which confronts an individual remitting articles of value by ordinary postage. The only thing admitted by the Advocate-General is that if an insured parcel be not safely delivered it is a question whether the sender is not entitled to get back his premium; that is to say, to recover the loss of a few shillings which would have to spend a small fortune!

OCCUPYING the place of honour in the new journal of the United Service Institution of India is Captain Wingate's account of his "Journey through the Heart of China." Of this valuable contribution to the Society's store of information Captain Wingate modestly asserts that he has "gathered a posie of other men's flowers, and nothing but the thread that binds them" is his own. But at the outset he demonstrates the increasing importance of things Chinese to the Anglo-Indian public—an importance that very few have thought it necessary to reflect upon. As he reminds us the frontiers of the British-Indian and Chinese Empire are now contiguous for some three thousand odd miles, of which not less than eight hundred miles form the boundary between Burma and Yun-nan, one of the eighteen Provinces of China Proper. Five great Western Nations (besides Italy and Belgium) are daily engaged in a ceaseless endeavour to solve the riddle, "What shall be done with China?" and millions of people are anxiously watching each move on the Celestial chess-board. And further more he points out that in the event of serious complications of a belligerent character in that vast Empire, it is more than probable that the Government of India would be called upon to furnish a portion of the army of occupation or expedition which the British Government might find it necessary to despatch. Surely no more potent reasons could be adduced to incite India to study China and all that pertains to her. For the question of "what should be done with China" is persistently being forced upon the Western nations and the probabilities of India being immediately concerned are stronger now than perhaps at any other time in history. Captain Wingate's journey was, as he says, a purely pacific one; but he did not go about with his eyes closed, or forget that he is a soldier. He noted the value of the Chinese water-ways and discovered the necessity for more efficient patrol of the Yangtse in the interests of the British and recognised the strategical importance of Hankow. He struck a bee-line from Shanghai to Mandalay and a road-map of two thousand miles of route with every stream, bridge, village or water-shed is one of his most valuable souvenirs of his tour. In the course of his paper Captain Wingate discusses the desirability of running railways through Burma to China and dismisses the subject by intimating that he believes it would be neither commercially nor strategically advantageous at present. It would, he thinks, be very much better if the Burma Railway Companies would devote their attention to the development of the very large tracts of unopened country, which exist within the British Indian frontiers and in Siam. If instead of talking so much about railways to Tali and Yun-nan cities, and to Sze-ch'uan, they would quickly complete the line now in course of construction to Lashio, and at the same time also, with as little delay as possible, extend the line from Katha to Bhamo and from Bhamo to Momein, they would attract almost all the trade that is likely to pass through Burma for many years to come. Such a line would pay commercially and would be of great use politically. It would at once collect all the trade that Burma is likely to get under the present system of Government in China. A line to K'un-lung ferry will not divert the trade now going to Momein for reasons too numerous to mention. The natural routes to Eastern and Central Yun-nan and Kueichou are by Tonking, Canton, and Hankow; and no railways from India can ever alter this fact.

THE report on the administration of the Salt Department of the Bombay Presidency discloses a satisfactory state of things. The department has been in charge of Mr. H. O. Quinn, I. C. S., who has exercised efficient control over the many details of the work. The total quantity of salt supplied to the trade during the year was 95,91,584 maunds against 93,98,271 in the previous year—an increase of 1,93,313 maunds. The loss and wastage was about two lakhs of maunds less than the last record, which was so abnormally high that a special report was asked for by Government. This has been submitted and the Commissioner is satisfied that the marked increase in the percentage was due to the unusual rains in February 1898, when all the heaps remained open and unthatched and to heavy floods at Sanikatta. The percentage for the year under report shows an improvement. This improvement would have been more marked had it not been for the heavy rains on the Tungar Hill in August, 1898, which destroyed more than 50,000 maunds of salt in Mr. Rattanji Bomanji's salt-works in a single day. Large increases in removals are noted consequent on the enlarged demand in the North-Western Provinces and Central India, and a small increase is observable in the trade with the Central Provinces. Barajara salt cannot however compete with the Sambhar Lake salt in Oudh, as not only do the people in that district prefer the latter, but the cost of transit puts the Baragara product on uneven terms of competition. The quantity of sea-salt produced was less than in 1898 owing to unfavourable winds, and the prevalence of plague in some of the villages adjacent to the works also contributed towards the lessened output. The report concludes with a sympathetic reference to the premature death of Mr. N. R. Oliver, who rendered great service in organising the accounts branch and in his long connection with the administration at Goa.

A SPECIAL Convocation of the Bombay University is to be held on the 13th inst., in the University Hall, at which H. E. Lord Sandhurst will deliver his farewell address as the Chancellor of the University. Another Convocation will, we learn, be held on the 20th inst. for the ordinary purposes of the University.

WE understand that an unusually large number of members of the Byculla Club have signified their intention to be present at the dinner to be given at the Club premises at an early date in honour of H. E. Lord Sandhurst. So great is the demand for tickets that the committee find it difficult to meet it.

A GRAND Masonic banquet is to be given in the New Freemasons' Hall, Esplanade, on Friday evening, the 9th instant, in honour of H. E. Lord Sandhurst, as the Grand Master of All Scottish Freemasonry, and the District Grand Master of Bombay under the English constitution. His Excellency will open the two Grand Lodges at 6-15 p.m. and bid them farewell. The banquet will commence at 7-45 p. m. and at its conclusion about 9-30 p.m. a social union will be held in the large hall, at which each guest will be at liberty to introduce two ladies with him.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja of Mysore will arrive at Bombay, Grant Road Station, at 6 a.m., (railway time) by a special train on Tuesday, the 20th instant, leaving for Hotgi on Thursday, the 22nd instant by a special train at 7-30 p.m. (railway time). The arrival and departure of his Highness will be private Two salutes of 21 Guns each will be fired from, the Saluting Battery, at 7 a.m., on Tuesday, the 20th, and at 7 a.m., on Friday, the 23rd instant, to announce the arrival and departure of his Highness.

PIERRE LOTI, after a short visit to Calcutta, has left for Rangoon.

THE Portuguese gun boat Bengo, Commander C. de N. Guerreira, sailed on Saturday last for Goa.

THE 30th Punjab Infantry from Malakand passed through Lahore on the 30th instant, on their way to Jullundur.

OFFICIAL news has reached India of the death from enteric of Lieutenant Stapleton Cotton, 19th Hussars, at Ladysmith.

NEWS from Kabul, dated January 20th, reported a normal state of affairs there. The Amir was transacting State business in his usual energetic manner.

CAPTAIN DALY, Deputy Secretary, Foreign Department, will take one month's privilege leave from the end of February; Mr. E. Colvin officiating for him.

THE export of Indian tea to England continues to be very large: 4,700,000 lbs. having passed the Customs House in Calcutta during the second half of January.

ONLY one case of plague and one death in the Punjab are officially reported for the week ended January 20th, both occurring in the village of Aur in the Jullundur district.

MAJOR R. G. EGERTON, Corps of Guides, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, Punjab Frontier Force, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Grover, whose five years' tenure has expired.

COLONEL TEMPLE, Chief Commissioner of the Andamans, has just returned from furlough, and leaves Calcutta in a day or two for Port Blair. Colonel Ansen, who has been officiating, reverts to the Oudh Commission.

THE Murray Football Tournament will not be held this year. Messrs. Murray and Company have decided instead to offer their cup to be held by the team that comes out second in the Punjab Bengal Army Tournament.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIMPSON, now Deputy Adjutant-General, Madras Command, has been appointed to the Command of the Rangoon District, his place being taken by Colonel Henry, R. E., now Colonel on the Staff at Rawalpindi.

THE famine report for last week shows that the total number of persons being relieved just exceeds 3 1-4 millions, the increase being mainly in the Rajputana States and Bombay. There was a decrease of several thousand in the Central Provinces.

MR. M. C. TURNER, of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie, has been elected to represent the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the Calcutta Port Trust in place of the Hon'ble Allan Arthur, of Messrs. Ewing and Company, whose term of office expires on the 7th instant.

NOTHING is known in official circles regarding the rumoured visit of Pierre Loti to Kabul. He has not up to the present applied for a permit to travel in Afghanistan, or indeed addressed any communication to the Government of India. He cannot cross the frontier without the formal permission of the Government.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HAWKES on the return of Colonel Christopher, Commissary-General in the Punjab, for whom he has been officiating, reverts to his substantive appointment of Commissary-General for Transport, displacing Major Mansfield, who remains for the present on special duty in the office of the Commissary-General-in-Chief, Calcutta.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL ROLLAND, now on leave, has been removed from the Rangoon District, which he was commanding when the inquiry was instituted into the notorious Rangoon case. His removal writes the "Pioneer," marks the sense of the displeasure of the military authorities at the slipshod fashion in which the inquiry was made.

A MYSORE correspondent writes to us:—"Mr. W Mcir, Manager of the Kathlekan Estates, Kadur District, managed to shoot a lovely panther on New Year's day, and had the good luck after a week to shoot an enormous tiger which measured fully 11 ft. 2 in. when the tiger was skinned, they found 6 bullets and a lot of buck shot inside the animal. Apparently the mighty brute was shot at by more than half a dozen people before.

A PROPOSAL is on foot for the erection of a memorial to the late Major-General Sir Pen Symons to be subscribed for by officers who have served under him. It is intended that the memorial shall take the form of a brass tablet to be put up in the Umballa church. We are asked to say that subscriptions for the Symons Memorial Fund, which are limited to five rupees, will be received by the Punjab Banking Company, Mean Meer branch.

THERE was a slight improvement in the plague returns for the week ending the 27th January. In Bombay the reported plague deaths fell from 471 to 442, but the mortality rose from 2,289 to 2,493. The total reported plague deaths in the Bombay Presidency rose from 486 to 517. No important change occurred in Calcutta or in the Madras Presidency. The plague continues in Patna district, but the Mysore State shows a considerable improvement.

DURING the past official year there were 716,000 youths and 124,000 girls under instruction in the Madras Presidency. Of these 3,500 were attending colleges, and out of 700 who presented themselves for the B. A. Examination 400 were successful. The total cost of education was 57 lakhs, of which 30 lakhs were contributed from Government Provincial Funds. Fifteen per cent of the total expenditure was on collegiate or higher education and 48 per cent on primary or lower education.

THERE are seven reams this year to compete for the Inter-regimental Polo Tournament, including two infantry regiments, the South Wales Borderers and the Rifle Brigade, and one Native cavalry, the Central India Horse. The other teams are the 4th Hussars (last year's winners), the 3rd Hussars, the 4th Dragoon Guards and the 15th Hussars. After the late rain the ground is reported to be in excellent condition, and as the prospects of the races also are good, there is sure to be a large gathering at Meerut on the 19th, when the Tournament opens.

COLONEL TEMPLE, Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, has accepted an invitation from the committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to deliver an address to the members of the Chamber on the commercial value of wireless telegraphic communication with the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Colonel Temple, who has only just arrived from Home, shortly before leaving, delivered an interesting lecture at the Society of Arts on the Andamans and the Nicobars, at which Sir Henry Norman presided.

THE last report on the "Material condition of the people" of the Lower Provinces of Bengal has little to record, for the official year 1898-99 was one of general prosperity. The only discontented people were those of Backerganj, where the pumari insect reduced the outturn of the crops by about one-fourth. This, we are told, "caused some grumbling, but no want." The inhabitants of Backerganj, however, it is notorious, are always dissatisfied. When it is not the pumari it is the question of gun licenses, which enable grumblers to discharge buck-shot into the backs of their neighbours.

AMONGST all the discouragements furnished by our experience in the Transvaal, writes the Allahabad paper, one consolation is forth-coming which appeals particularly to India. The revelation of the enormous advantage that has come to rest with the defence where the ground is favourable will no doubt knit the brows of many an officer in a certain War bureau that need not be more particularly named. When we have seen how a position like Magersfontein becomes impregnable after a few days' rough work with the spade carried out in the presence of the enemy one can realise what should be the strength of a position like Belali outside Quetta whose lives hane been planned and constructed at leisure by the most skilful engineers and artillerists. The conditions in Beluchistan are not unlike those in South Africa, there is the same clear atmosphere, the same absence of trees and vegetation that enablese the artillery to work up to its full ranges. and will therefore bring out the superiority of the heavy guns of the defence. There is the same open between one ridge and another, over which the attacking troops must advance, pitilessly exposed themselves while nothing but an occasional flash marks the position of the invisible defenders who are moving them down. Everyone has recognised from the first that it would be impossible for our troops to force Van Reenan's Pass as long as the Free Staters chose to occupy it. Ought it to be any easier to force the Khyber? With troops well armed and moderately efficient in the use of their weapons, and with good communications laid down beforehand so as to allow the speedy reinforcement of any theatened point, the position which are gates of India on the north-west should be absolutely secure against any force that can ever be transported across Afghanistan or the Central Asian highlands. This seems to be the clear teaching of the warfare in South Africa, and no doubt as time goes on it will largely modify the views hitherto held on the feasibility of an invasion of India.

THE work of the Punjab Forest Department appears to have been highly successful in the year ending September last. The income of Rs. 14,46,048 shows a surplus over the expenditure of 5 1-2 lakhs of rupees more than 1 3-4 lakhs greater than the surplus of the previous year, and in fact the highest ever realised. It is, however, anticipated that this satisfactory state of things will not be maintained in future years for though the receipts from the sale of timber may slightly increase, the same amount of fuel (which last year showed an increase of 1 1-2 lakhs in value) will not be available as formerly owing to the development of scheme for colonisation of the waste. There was a considerable decrease, from 366 to 311, is the number of forest fires, and the area burnt fell from 47,950 to 31,859 acres in the year under report. The area is, however, still unfortunately large, and proposals for amending the Forest Law with a view to securing more successful fire-protection are now being circulated by the Imperial Government for the consideration of the local administration. The even the vigorous administration of the peesent law may be effective is evidenced by the results achieved in the Rawalpindi Division, where the extent of forest fires had increased from 648 to 8,775 acres, showing that firing or neglect to extinguish fires had become systematic there, and it required energetic action on the part of the Deputy Commissioner to put a stop to incendiarism. A point of some interest and importance to the Punjab Government is the importation of timber from Kashmir, and the question whether some kind of tax should not be imposed certainly deserves further consideration. The number of deodar sleepers and scantlings received from Government forests during the year was only 160,360, while the importation from Kashmir reached no less than 986,682. The number of logs imported, it is true, fell from 26,181, to 16,711, but it was still over four thousand in excess of the number received from the Punjab forests. The question of rafting fees has been under consideration during the year, but has been dropped for the present out of diference to the representations of the Kashmir Durbar.

A TELEGRAM received at the Colonial Office from Sir Charles Bruce, Governor of Mauritius, says:—For the week ending Jan. 11, seven fresh cases of bubonic plague, three fatal. Total deaths from plague, five.

THE general manager of the South-Eastern and Chatham Railway, Mr. Alfred Willis, has made arrangements with the Wireless Telegraph and Signal Company for the Marconi system to be used in the course of a few weeks on the company's mail steamers between Dover and Calais, and between Folkestone and Boulogne. When in mid-Channel, say half an hour from either the French or English shore, the ships will have telegraphic communication with either side. The telegraph will be used strictly for service purposes only, and no messages will be accepted from the public for transit. One pole erected at Dover will command both the company's fleets, either in crossing the Channel or in port the other side of the water. When the pole has been erected at Dover, communication by wireless telegraph can be maintained with the Ostend boats, if the Belgian Government desires, but the distance being greater, the erection of a pole at Ostend will probably be necessary.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

ACROSS THE TUGELA.

GENERAL BULLER ON THE MOVE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 4, 6-30 P.M.

General Buller is again on the move. He crossed the Tugela on Friday night.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

GENERAL BULLER'S MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, FEB. 4.

According to latest advices General Buller has apparently not moved yet.

BOER ACTIVITY.

Reuter, wiring from Spearman's Camp on the 3rd instant, says that the enemy to-day fired from the hills upon our Cavalry who were reconnoitring.

The Boers are burning all the cover along the east British line of advance.

A SUCCESSFUL BOER RAID.

A party of Boers from Vryheid have captured a British Magistrate at Nqutu (sic) in Zululand besides eleven white and 34 coloured police with horses and ammunition.

COMMANDANT PRETORIUS RELEASED.

General Roberts has arranged for the release of Commandant Pretorius whose leg has been amputated, saying that he has no desire to detain a brave man.

BULLER ON THE MOVE AGAIN.

LONDON, FEB. 3.

A fresh movement by General Buller is believed to be imminent, if it has not already begun.

All accounts say the spirit of the troops is splendid.

GENERAL FRENCH AT CAPETOWN.

General French has arrived at Capetown and is consulting with General Roberts.

METHUEN REINFORCED.

Lord Methuen's command is being rapidly reinforced.

TRANSPORT MOVEMENTS.

The transports Pundua, Umta, and Uganda have arrived at Capetown.

THE FREE STATERS WAVERING.

Well accredited reports have reached Capetown that the Free States are becoming increasingly tired of the war and that some of their influential leaders including one of their principal commandants, have entered into secret negotiations with the British with a view of ascertaining what the terms would be if they quit their allies.

ANOTHER CASUALTY.

Captain Maclachlan of the Inniskilling Fusiliers has died of his wounds at Spearman's Camp.

MAFEKING.

The Mayor of Mafeking has telegraphed to Her Majesty the Queen on the 27th ult. as follows :—

Mafeking upon hundredth day of siege sends its loyal devotion and is resolved to maintain Her Majesty's supremacy here.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

During the debate on the Address in reply to the Royal Speech, Mr. Goschen said that the Admiralty was enabled to assist the Army without depleting the Navy.

The drainage on the troops of the country, he added, required the Navy to watch with greater vigilance.

ANOTHER OFFICER A PRISONER.

LONDON, FEB. 2.

Captain Elmslie, of the Lancashire Fusiliers, who was wounded at Spion Kop is a prisoner in the hands of the Boers.

TRANSPORT MOVEMENTS.

The transport Urlana has arrived at Algoa Bay.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

The names of Captain Congreve, Captain Reed and Lieutenant Roberts and Corporal Nurse, who were recommended by General Buller for the Victoria Cross have been gazetted.

Nineteen artillerymen have also been gazetted to receive the Distinguished Service medal.

Numerous promotions have also been gazetted to fill vacancies.

CASUALTIES AT LADYSMITH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 3.

A cablegram from the General of Communication to the Commander-in-Chief reports, that the Ladysmith casualties up to 31st January was as under :—Died of disease, 19th Hussars, Private J. Lenane; 2nd King's Royal Rifles, Privates H. Neville, J. Brognan and R. Bennett; 1st Devonshires, from wounds received on the 6th, Private Page.

LUMSDEN'S HORSE.

A list of names of those enrolled in Lumsden's Horse is published. It includes nine Officers, 16 Non-Commissioned Officers and 205 Volunteers. Government are taking up the steamers Lindula and Fazilka to convey them to Durban. The fund here now exceeds one and three-quarter lakhs of rupees.

LATER.

Thirty men of the Coorg and Mysore Rifles, under Lieutenant Clifford, arrived yesterday and moved into camp, where some fifty men from Assam, Oudh and the Punjab are now assembled waiting for the arrival of the transports which will convery Lumsden's Horse to Durban.

Colonel Lumsden's Horse will be divided into two companies, the officers being as follows : Commandant Colonel Lumsden ; Second-in-Command Lieutenant-Colonel Showers, Assam Valley Light Horse ; Adjutant Captain Taylor, 14th Bengal Lancers. "A" Company, which will be composed of Volunteers from the Behar, Assam Valley, Oudh and Punjab Corps of Light Horse, with a Maxim gun detachment from the East Indian Railway Volunteers, will have the following staff of officers ; Captain Beresford, 3rd Sikhs ; Captain J. B. Rutherford and Lieutenant C. E. Crane of the Behar Light Horse ; Lieutenant D. Neville of the Assam Valley Light Horse, and 2nd Lieutenant Holmes of the E. I. R. Volunteers. "B" Company will be composed of Volunteers from the Surma Valley and Calcutta Light Horse, the Coorg and Mysore Rifles and various other corps. The officers will be Captain Noblett, Royal Irish Rifles, Captain Chamney and Lieutenant Sidey, of the Surma Valley Light Horse, Lieutenant H. O. Pugh of the Calcutta Light Horse, and Lieutenant W. Clifford of the Coorg and Mysore Rifles.

There was a war incident at the Old Bailey on Jan. 15, and for the nonce the severe decorum of a Court of Justice was relaxed, unrebuked, in the presence of a patriotic demonstration. A case came before the Common Sergeant (Sir Forrest Fulton, Q. C.), in which a prisoner was found guilty of attempting to steal a watch and chain. The facts of the case were very ordinary, and caused no interest, but when Police-constable Vale, of the City force, appeared in the witness-box in the uniform of the Cameron Highlanders, and explained that he had put off his accustomed garb for that of a Reservist of the gallant Highland Brigade, the Court awoke from its lethargy. The Common Sergeant asked the officer when he sailed for the front. "On Wednesday, my lord," said the soldier, with a military salute. "Then," continued the Common Sergeant, "I may say that in leaving this Court you do so with the very best wishes of every one in it." There was loud applause, in which the jurymen in service, the jurimen in attendance, the "Bar," and the gallery joined. The gallant Reservist retired overwhelmed by the outburst of patriotic feeling which his appearance had elicited, and the prisoner went to 20 months' hard labour, with the consciousness that he had witnessed quite a unique incident at the Central Criminal Court.

THE Ceylon Contingent possesses two or three splendid specimens of the *genus homo*. The tallest member of the Contingent is the Second in-Command, Captain Anderson, who measures 6 feet 4 1-2 inches. Just a shade shorter is Trooper Hortin, with 6 feet 4 inches. Amongst the other tall men are Trooper Smellie 6 feet 2 inches ; Trooper Currie, 6 feet 1 1-2 inch ; Lieutenant Cotesworth, 6 feet 1 inch ; Trooper McLennan, 6 feet, whilst there are a good many ranging between 5 feet 10 inches and 6 feet. Regarding the nationality of the Contingent, of the 130 enrolled, 86 are English, 27 Scots, and ten Irish, while one is a Burgher, and six are Indians. Captain Rutherford is Irish, Captains Anderson and Murray-Menzies are Scotsmen, and Lieutenants Thomas and Cotesworth are Englishmen.

K. B. Khwajah Muhammad Khan has telegraphed Rs. 2,000 from Mardan for Lumsden's Horse asking that it be accepted as an expression of loyalty with best wishes. Messrs. Dyer and Co., Solon, have sent Rs. 500.

MAHOMEDAN DEMONSTRATION IN SECUNDERABAD.

PRAYERS FOR SUCCESS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, FEB. 2.

A great and memorable demonstration identified exclusively with the Mahomedan community of Secunderabad was witnessed to-day in connection with the Kuthba Idd ceremony. Between twelve and fifteen thousand Mahomedans congregated under a mammoth shamiana on the north side of the maidan. The majority of them were native officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of native regiments in garrison. At one entrance of the shamiana was unfurled a banner bearing in letters of gold the invocation "Pray to Almighty God for the Success of Her Majesty's Arms in the Transvaal War," and the spirit of this inscription carried its inspiration into the hearts of every one at prayer. At the end of their devotional exercises, the great congregation remained in response to an appeal from Khan Bahadoor Hajee Sajan Laljee, issued some days before, to earnestly pray for the Queen her prosperity and her success in the Transvaal operations. This special service was no vapoury affair, but a genuine outcome of decidedly loyal sentiment and the fact that at the bidding of Khan Bahadoor Hajee Sajun Laljee all remained to participate in the service provided ample proof of the sincerity of these Mahomedans towards the British *Raj*. The first part of the ceremony practically took the shape of the Christian litany, and the response to the Kazi's prayer from thousands of throats was strikingly impressive.

The Kazi began his ministry by saying, "Let us pray to Almighty God, the Father of Mahomedans, the great Helper of Mahomedans, the everlasting Peace of the Mahomedan Emperor of the World. We ever pray to Thee, as though we are present in Mecca and Medina." "Oh God, our Emperor, grant unto thy *Son* the Sultan of Turkey, the Emperor Hamid, and grant to Thy sons, the Mahomedans, health, wealth, and prosperity for ever." The response was :—"For what we now pray mercifully hear us." "O God, we pray for the kind and noble Queen-Empress of India whose heart is filled with love for the Indian Sons. Grant her, O God, long life, wealth, and prosperity, and success to her arms in the Transvaal war. Grant our Gracious Empress long life, wealth and health, fulfil all the wishes, give her victory over all her enemies, and complete success in the present war, and may she and her nation rule over India for ever." Response :—"For what we now pray mercifully hear us." "Oh! God, grant H. H. the Nizam of the Hyderabad, who is ever ready to succour and relieve the poor, all happiness, prosperity and health and guard his kingdom for ever." Response :—"For what we pray now mercifully hear us." "O God, grant unto our great philanthropist, the reliever of the poor and needy, Shaki Sajun Lall Khan Bahadoor, whose name is reverenced in every home, health, wealth and happiness, and keep his charity open for ever." Response : "For what we now pray mercifully hear us." It may be mentioned that it is a strong belief among the Mahomedans that whatever is prayed for on the "kuthba" day, will be granted.

Khan Bahadoor Hajee Sajun Laljee who presided amidst great enthusiasm at the meeting which followed the service, addressed the assembly. He said :—"Gentlemen and Brethren.—In Hindustan you all know how happily we live and are protected under the British Flag, and with what magnanimous regard for her subjects, her Majesty the Queen-Empress deals with all castes and creeds ; how each one of us in her vast Indian Empire enjoys peace and liberty. That liberty, my brethren, allows us to act freely in accordance with our respective religious prejudices, with absolutely no restriction you will admit, is placed upon our ambitions to be her honorable subjects in all trade and professions. The truth is that under the benign rule of her Majesty no tyranny is practised and no oppression is experienced in British India, such as we know, exists in some other countries and for these great mercies we ought to be, and I am sure all of us are, most heartily grateful to Her Majesty. We are in duty bound to bend ourselves in obedience to Her Majesty's will, for be it remembered brethren, that, whatever Her Majesty's Government does, is entirely for our good. The British laws and regulations are planned for our benefit and their happy effects are manifested daily. Our lives and prosperity are secure, our freedom unfettered, and our claims as Natives of India to recognition by Government always respected, in such ways as are most expedient to the Government of India. It is not possible for me on this occasion, to fully expound the virtues of our gracious Queen-Empress and the righteousness of her Government in India. We must all admit them in one breath, and cherish them in our hearts and, therefore it is imperative for us to pray for Her Majesty's long life and prosperity, and particularly for the success of her arms in the Transvaal War, where as you are aware the British troops are fighting bravely to secure for that country, the peace and liberty which it has pleased Almighty God to bless India through the Queen-Empress. We cannot prove our loyalty towards the Queen-Empress and our brotherly love for the sons of Great Britain in a more appropriate manner than by subscribing whatever amount each one of us can afford towards the Transvaal War Fund. I myself will liberally subscribe towards the fund, and propose to organize a meeting shortly at which you will have the best means of showing your loyalty in your subscriptions. His Highness the Nizam in the course of his speech in Calcutta emphatically declared that his sword and his purse and other resources are always at the disposal of Great Britain, and if necessary would be at once devoted to the needs of the Transvaal War. Now since His Highness has exhibited so much regard for the British, it is absolutely necessary that we should also pray for His Highness and beseech Almighty God to prolong his life and preserve his dominions in peace and prosperity.

In response to the above speech which was heard in majestic silence a thousand voices rang out the prayers. "O God, grant unto our gracious Queen-Empress of India, long life, health, wealth and prosperity, and the success of her arms for ever. Grant that all her wishes may be fulfilled, that her enemies may be destroyed in the present war, and let her and her nation rule over India for ever." Response : "For what we pray now mercifully hear us."

Khan Bahadoor Haji Sajun Lalji's motion was seconded by Nawab Syed Shams-ud-din Ali Khan, who standing in the midst of the great throng, said that the gathering should seize this golden opportunity to pray earnestly for the success of the British arms in South Africa and subscribe liberally towards the war fund. Karim Haji Sajun Lalji also supported the motion.

At the close of the ceremony a procession was formed and marched down the road, carrying flags, and chanting a litany for the British success in South Africa. It should be added that this great demonstration which has had a wonderful effect upon the populace in general, was stimulated solely by Khan Bahadoor Hajee Sajun Laljee, whose name is positively idealized throughout Hyderabad, more particularly on account of his unstinted efforts to relieve the terrible famine in Hyderabad this year. The management of the meeting was undertaken by Pensioner Subadar Majors and Mr. R. N. Bose, Manager of Khan Bahadur Hajee Sajun Laljee's business.

SIR GEORGE COLLEY ON AFRICAN WARFARE.

IN connexion with Mr. Balfour's astonishing statement that nobody at headquarters realised the fact that the Boers were all mounted, it is well to note that in Sir William Butler's "Life of Sir George Colley" one of the chapters is entitled "The Lesson of Ingogo," and begins with the following words : "Although in a purely technical sense the fight on the plateau might be regarded as a drawn battle, still there can be little doubt that the action did more to discourage our troops and to elate the Boers than anything that had yet happened in this campaign. A new power had been developed in war—the mounted rifleman." Sir George Colley himself lost no time impressing this fact upon the authorities at home. Eight days after the battle he wrote as follows to Mr. Childers, the Secretary of State for War : No soldiers could possibly fight more steadily than the men of the 58th and 60th have done in these two engagements, and they are as cheery and as confident as ever, but the want of good mounted troops told very heavily against us and our soldiers are not as trained skirmishers and shots as the majority of these Boers, who from their childhood have lived in the country, and, to a great extent, by their guns, and are used to stalking and shooting deer. Our artillery does not at all compensate for our want of mounted troops, for the Boers kept cover too well, and when exposed move too rapidly and in too loose order to give artillery much chance. . . . I have not much faith in mounted infantry for this work. They are excellent as against Kaffirs, but they are no match for the Boers, being worse riders and worse shots. Had Mr. Balfour and his Defence Committee never heard of Sir George Colley's dispatches that none of them should have "adequately realised the fact that the enemy were entirely mounted and the consequences from it"? "The lesson has to be learnt," says Mr. Balfour, "from this war." But it was taught, by the last Boer war. Sir George Colley, had not much faith in mounted infantry. He preferred cavalry.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE WELBY COMMISSION.

LONDON, FEB. 2.

The *Times* states that the Welby Commission is approaching the end of its enquiry.

The report will not be unanimous. The minority will include Sir William Wedderburn and Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and probably Mr. Caine.

CONCESSION TO FRANCE AT SHANGHAI.

LONDON, FEB. 3.

The French Yellow Book just issued shows that England on the 25th December suddenly withdrew her previously determined opposition to the extension of the French settlement at Shanghai.

HYDERABAD COTTON CROP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, FEB. 3.

The Statistical Department to-day reports the Hyderabad cotton crop to be less than 37,000 bales against 115,000 last year and the actuals likely to be even less.

THE MINES BILL.

PUBLIC DISSATISFACTION.

Much dissatisfaction is felt in mining circles here on the subject of the provisions in the Mines Bill now before the Viceroy's Council relating to the relations of wages and labour and a public meeting of protest will probably be held.

THE ANNUAL EXODUS.

The Viceroy has directed that the Secretariat offices of the Government of India are to close at Calcutta on 31st March and re-open at Simla on 2nd April.

THE CIVIL SERVICE CUP.

LUCKNOW, FEB. 3.

The Race for the Civil Service Cup took place on Saturday, and there was a big attendance at the meeting. Euclid won the Handicap Hurdle Race, and the Tramp got home for the Asian Stakes for which Nancy was a warm favourite. Another upset was the Novice Stakes, Sweep starting at long odds gaining the verdict, and Nabob won the Goomtee Stakes, and the Patiala stable secured a walk-over in the Stewards Cup. The Civil Service Cup was won by Not Yet, carrying top-weight, Jilt was second, but Sharples dropped his whip just when he needed it, or the race would have been much closer. Screen who was heavily backed, did not run, as by some error the declaration was not made.

The Civil Service Cup.—Rs. 7,000, out of which the second pony will receive Rs. 1,200 and the third pony Rs. 800 (Rs. 2,000 is presented by the members of the Civil Service and Rs. 5,000 from the Fund. Distance, 7 furlongs.

Maharajah of Patiala's Not Yet, 10st 5lbs,	Robinson	1
Mr Austin's Jilt, 8st 5lbs,	Sharples	2
Mr J B's Lady Yetman, 9st 12lbs	Greenhalgh	3
Colonel Beaver's Kelpie, 6st 5lbs,	Kamah	4
Marajah of Patiala's Mite, 8st 9lbs,	F Smith	0
Captain Purvis's Fife, 8st 2lbs,	R Hoyte	0
Mr J B's Eric, 7st 9lbs, (7st 12lbs)	W Southall	0
Kour Saheb of Patiala's Orvieto, 6st 12lbs (7st 1lb	O'Neill	0

Kelpie led but the horses were well together. At the quarter mile Not Yet, Jilt and Lady Yetman drew out and soon afterwards Kelpie lost the lead. At the distance Lady Yetman was in trouble and Not Yet and Jilt entered the straight together. Not Yet shook Jilt off and won by one and-a-half lengths, same distance between second and third, six lengths between third and fourth. Time—1min. 36 4-5 sec.

COLD-WEATHER MANŒUVRES.

POONA, FEB. 4.

The first phase of the cold-weather manœuvres were completed yesterday at Karakwasla. The troops practised in crossing the lake on pontoons, the distance being 650 yards. The whole force, numbering 3,000, were able to cross in eight rafts, the hills on the opposite bank being set out as the object of attack. The horses of the cavalry were also tried at swimming. Four mules and four horses were harnessed to a raft and towed across stream to the other side. It was carried out successfully. It took twelve minutes to go to a distance of 650 yards. The Sappers also did good work. The troops also practised in hill-climbing, such as capturing and holding prominent positions. British troops were next trained in cooking. The men were divided into small messes, and rations were handed to them. They were also taught to bake chappaties and other necessary cooking. During the day the European troops went out on reconnaissance duty and scouted out all over the country within a radius of about forty miles. During the day the artillery practised in crossing and re-crossing the lake. The troops will remain at Karakwasla till the 14th instant.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

FEBRUARY 4.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bahmo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect, Via Cadis Teneriffe perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Restrictions :—

Telegrams for Panaj Negros (Visayas Islands) are subject to same restrictions as Philippine Islands, but are subject to censure of United States Government.

Censure imposed at Manila (Philippines) on all telegrams containing political news.

Censorship has been established at Panja and Buenaventure in United States of Columbia.

Telegrams for Bagota, Cucuta, Cartagena, Baranquilla, and Bucaramanga in Columbia (South America) cannot be accepted. Those for other offices can only be accepted at senders' risk.

Restrictions on private telegraphic correspondence to and from Azores removed, but still apply to telegrams to Madeira.

Telegrams for Venezuella except State are subject to Government censorship and accepted only at sender's risk, code language admitted on production of code books.

Private telegrams for South African Republic (Transvaal) will be accepted subject to conditions given in foot-note on page 75 of the Indian Telegraph Guide.

State of communication :—

Cable Jamaica Colon interrupted.

Cable Tarifa Tangier interrupted.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British Frontier between Tengyach and Yungchang.

Communication between Natal on one side and Orange Free States and Transvaal on the other entirely suspended.

Communication between Cape Colony on one side and Orange Free State and Transvaal on the other entirely suspended.

BOMBAY EXTRA RACES.

THERE was a large gathering at the Mahaluxmi Racecourse on Saturday, and although the programme was limited to six events the racing was thoroughly enjoyable. The entries were more numerous than before, and the fields also were of larger dimensions. The first race was for horses over hurdles, and eight competitors went down to the post. Clarice was made favourite, though this was her first appearance at jumping, and she was meeting well-known fencers in The Wreck, Welshman and Neilgow. At the third jump Clarice came down, breaking one of her legs, and her career is ended. At the time she held a good position, but it is somewhat doubtful if she would have beaten The Wreck or Neilgow who fought out the issue. The latter is getting into better condition and will shortly earn winning brackets. Welshman was never prominent. The Selling Race was looked upon as a good thing for Valma, but the declaration was inadvertently omitted. German was made favourite, but her legs were heavily bandaged and she seemed to walk lame. Brandy found no difficulty in accounting for the race, in the course of which German broke down. The Consolation Stakes was considered a good thing for Brilliant, who started a hot favourite, but his running did not justify the laying of odds. Rejected led from the start to within twelve yards of the winning post, and if his jockey had been sharper he would have not allowed Sweet William to come through on the rails, and so snatch a victory. Nine started for the Dealers' Plate, many of the animals being new to the public. Chancellor, Bandsman and Oriental were liberally supported, the former being established as favourite. He was, however, left at the post, and Bandsman won in excellent time. Muswood gained the verdict in the Little Arab Plate, just beating Bonaparte, who seems to be a bit stale. Beauty was heavily backed for the New Arab Plate, but if Vanitas with Saleh up had been in the hands of another jockey the result might have been different.

Horse Hurdles.—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 50 ; third Rs. 25. For Horses. Weight.—Handicap. Distance—1 mile over 5 flights.

Aga S Shah's br aus g The Wreck, 11st 12lbs	Penton	1
Mr G Hunter's br aus g Neilgow, 11st	Mr Martin	2
Messrs Tulloch and Allan's b or br aus g Gundy 9st 12lbs	Higgins	3
Messrs Mathuradass Goculdass and Anandji Nanji's br aus m Clarice, 11st 6lb	Jhonson	0
Dr Deane's b aus g Welshman, 11st 2lbs	Churchill	0
Messrs Cavanagh and Martin's b aus m Wellerygang. 9st 3lbs	Capt Paleologus	0
Mr G Hunter's b aus m Milchester 9st	Dent	0
Mr R J Hunter's b aus g Inspector, 9st	Beasley	0

Betting : 6 to 4 against Clarice ; 3 to 1 Welshman ; 4 to 1 The Wreck ; 6 to 1 Neilgow, Inspector and Gundy ; 10 to 1 others.

Neilgow and The Wreck led, the others being close up. At the third jump Inspector struck the fence and unshipped his rider, while Clarice came down. The Wreck led Neilgow over the last hurdle, and won by a length, while Gundy two lengths off was third. Time—1 min. 55 4-5 secs.

Selling Race.—Winner Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 50 ; third, Rs. 25. For Arab Horses entered for Rs. 1,500, to carry 10st. 7lbs. Allowances—3lbs. for each Rs. 100 down to Rs. 800. Ponies as per General Condition 8a. Maidens 5lbs. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Finch's ch a h Brandy, 9st	Nama	1
Capt Young's g a g Electric, 8st 2lbs	Oomarkhan	2
Mr Flower's ch a h German, 8st 7lbs	Heeroo	3
Messrs Mathuradass Goculdass and Anandji Nanji's b a h Exchange, 7st 11lbs	Jakoo	0

Betting : 6 to 4 against German ; 3 to 1 Brandy 4 to 1 Electric ; and 6 to 1 Exchange.

Electric went to the front at the start and was closely attended by Brandy. At the bend Brandy took the lead and won easily by a length. German was third, three lengths behind Electric. Time—1min. 21 secs.

Consolation Stakes.—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 50 ; third, Rs. 25. For Arab and C. B. ponies 13-3 and under which have never won a race value Rs. 50 or over, 13-3 to carry 9st. 3lbs. W.I. Allowances—Ponies landed since 1st April 1899, 6lbs. in addition to Landing Allowance in General Conditions. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr A R Amer's b a h Sweet William, 8st 5lbs	Soda	1
Mr S A W's b a h Rejected, 9st 3lbs	Oomerkhan	2
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Brilliant, 9st 3lbs	Heeroo	3
Mr Goolam HoosainEssajee's g a h Bismillah, 9st	Nama	0
Mr Mollison' ch cb g Sandy, 8st 8lbs	Johnson	0

Betting : Evens Brilliant ; 3 to 1 Sweet William ; 4 to 1 Rejected ; and 5 to 1 Sandy and Bismillah.

Rejected held the lead to the straight, where Brilliant on the outside challenged, and Oomarkhan allowed Sweet William to come up on the inside and snatch the race by a head. Brilliant was third. Time—1 min. 8 secs.

The Dealers' Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 50 ; third, Rs. 25. For Arab ponies 13-3 and under, landed since 1st August, 1899—which have not won or been placed 2nd in a race at Bombay Extra Meetings 1899-1900. 13-3 to carry 9st. 3lbs. W. I. Distance—½ mile.

Mr Baldrey's g a h Bandsman, 8st 8lbs	Kama	1
Mr Mahomed Haji Ebrahim's b a h Duldul, 8st 5lbs	Jakoo	2
Mr Ali bin Amer's b a h Oriental, 8st 5lbs	Soda	3
Mr Saleh Tockmachie's b a h Commander, 8st 11lbs	Nama	0
Mr A M Shamlan's b a h Chancellor. 8st 8lbs	Saleh	0
Mr Jackson's b a h Marvellous, 8st 5lbs	Heeroo	0
Mr Courage's b a h Bedouin Chief, 8st 5lbs	Johnson	0
Mr Abdool Moshen Sabich's b a h His Highness, 7st 13lbs	Oomarkhan	0
Mr Faraj bin Sanad's ch a h Abdool Karim, 7st 13lbs	Penton	0

Betting : 2 to 1 against Chancellor ; 4 to 1 Bandsman and Oriental ; 6 to 1 Marvellous ; 10 to 1 the rest.

Chancellor was left. Bandsman went away and led from start to finish. Oriental was passed by Duldul, Marvellous was fourth, and Abdool Karim fifth. Time—54 1-5 secs.

Little Arab Handicap.—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second Rs. 50 ; third, Rs. 25. For Arab and C. B. ponies 14 hands and under, Handicap. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr Flower's b a h Muswood, 8st 8lbs	Heeroo	1
Mr Ali bin Amer's g a h Bonaparte, 8st 9lbs	Soda	2
Mr Abdool Aziz bin Saif's g a h Anaiza, 7st 10lbs	Saleh	3
Mr Lyndon's b a h Squire, 9st 2lbs	Native	0
Mr Burke's b a h Rory II, 3lbs	Banvard	0
Mr S A W's ch a h Siam, 7st 10lbs	Jakoo	0

Betting : Evens Muswood ; 2 to 1 Bonaparte ; 4 to 1 Anaiza and Squire ; 5 to 1 Rory II.

Rory II. led to the bend where Bonaparte and Muswood came out, and the latter won by a length ; three lengths between second and third. Time—1 min. 37 3-5 secs.

New Arab Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 50 ; third, Rs. 25. For Arab Horses landed since 1st August 1899. W. A. Penalties—Winner of a race value Rs. 50 and over : once, 4lbs.; twice 7lbs.; oftener 10lbs. Allowance—Ponies, 12lbs. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Ali bin Amer's b a h Beauty, 8st 5lbs	Soda	1
Mr A R Obayed's b a h Vanitas, 8st 11lbs	Saleh	2
Mr Milward's ch a h Cyrus, 8st 2lbs	Oomarkhan	3
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Chungiz, 8st 11lbs	Heeroo	0
Mr Hajee Ebrahim's g a h Bagdad, 8st 5lbs	Johnson	0

Betting : 2 to 1 on Beauty ; 3 to 1 Vanitas ; 4 to 1 Cyrus ; and 6 to 1 others.

Beauty and Vanitas attended by Cyrus made the running ; the former fought out the issue, Beauty winning by two lengths ; three lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 23secs.

TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY.

THE Superintending Engineer reports the rest of the line was linked through up to the Western Limit of the line, on the 25th January. The opening for goods traffic from Nardana to Amalner on the last section of the railway has been officially proposed and the through opening of traffic for both goods and passengers from Dondaicha to Amalner where the line joins the G. I. P. Railway extension will shortly be granted. The opening of the Tapti Valley Railway throughout its entire length of 156 1-2 miles is practically "fait accompli" or a little over three years from the cutting of the first sod at the end of November, 1896.

GENERAL MONTGOMERY-MOORE, commanding at Aldershot, has issued a notice to the troops in which he directs that immediate attention shall be given to "the general slovenly manner in which the men at present are allowed to walk about the camp and streets, smoking in the streets at unauthorised hours, the wearing of khaki clothing, and general laxity on the part of troops in saluting officers when in uniform."

HERE is a sorrowful item from current Metropolitan news :—Among the applicants to the Lambeth Guardians yesterday were Henry Urquhart, aged 73, and his wife, aged 77. The relieving officer stated that he had ascertained that Urquhart was formerly an officer in the Gordon Highlanders. He served in the Crimea and the Indian Mutiny, also in several frontier engagements in the North-West Provinces, being specially mentioned in despatches for distinguished bravery, &c. The couple were allowed 10s. a week by friends, and had two rooms in a respectable locallity. The house was kept very clean. It was decided to allow 5s. a week out relief. Mr. Harraway : If I had the power I would have ganted 1*l*. a week.

THE ADMIRAL'S LANDING.

ON Saturday morning Rear-Admiral D. H. Bosanquet Naval Commander-in-Chief, made his formal landing at the Apollo Bunder. His Excellency was accompanied by Flag-Lieutenant C. M. Staveley and Captain P. W. Bush, of H. M. S. Eclipse, and received by a guard-of-honour from the 21st Bombay Infantry, with the regimental band and colours, the men being drawn up in front of the passengers' pavilion.

Amongst those present to meet his Excellency were Brigadier-General F. Ventris, Commanding the Bombay District ; Colonel Blenner-Hassett, C. M. G., Principal Medical Officer ; Colonel Mackenzie, Commanding the Second Bombay Grenadiers ; Captain Greet, R. N., Senior Naval Officer ; Major Mayne, R. E ; Major Triscott, D.S.O., Assistant Adjutant General, Bombay Command ; Colonel Govan, Commanding the Norfolk Regiment ; Major Cahusac, of the 21st Regiment Bombay Infantry ; Major A. E. Aitken, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General ; Major Ogilvie, R.A. ; Captain Menzis, Commanding Colaba Depot ; Captain Greig, Aide-de-Camp to Lord Sandhurst ; Lieutenant Brown of her Majesty's ship Magdala ; and Mr. Walker, Chief Engineer, Magdala. At a quarter-past eleven his Excellency landed at the Bunder, the battery firing a salute of thirteen guns. As Admiral Bosanquet came up to the pavilion, the guard-of-honour presented arms and the Band played the National Anthem. General Ventris received his Excellency at the pier-head and presented the military officers to the Admiral. Admiral Bosanquet, accompanied by General Ventris, Major Aitken and Major Cahusac, inspected the guard-of-honour. He then returned to the pavilion where Captain Greet introduced the naval officers. His Excellency and Staff, with Captain Greig subsequently drove to Government House to visit his Excellency Lord Sandhurst.

LADY SANDHURST AT THE BANDRA CONVENT.

HER EXCELLENCY LADY SANDHURST paid a farewell visit to St. Joseph's Convent, Bandra, on Friday, the 2nd instant. Her Excellency was accompanied by a lady-friend.

The Convent, both exterior and interior, was well decorated with bunting, flags, and flowers.

On her arrival, her Excellency was first kindly greeted in the parlour by the Mother Superior and several of the sisters, and from thence she was conducted to the reception hall. The long corridor, through which her Excellency passed, looked unusually bright and cheery, it being prettily done up with plants and flags. On entering the reception hall, which was also tastefully decorated, her Excellency appeared both pleased and surprised to see such a large number of children assembled there, several of whom came forward and offered her bouquets of flowers.

Her Excellency at once remarked the increase in the number of children since her last visit about two years ago ; she was also pleased with the improvements made in the hall and in other parts of the Convent. After a little music, short addresses were said by the young ladies in which they heartily welcomed her Excellency, but at the same time bade her farewell and expressed their regret at her departure from India. Her Excellency was particularly pleased with the song sung by the little orphans. This was rendered with the sweetness and simplicity so common to infants, yet so rare among children more advanced in years. At the conclusion of the last song, her Excellency addressed the pupils in the following few words :—"My Dear Children,—I am really quite touched at the kind reception you have given me. I sincerely wish you long life, success and good health. I thank your Reverend Mother and you for all you have done for me. Good-bye." Her Excellency departed after an hour's stay at the Convent.

THE LATE REV. W. H. DIXON.

REV. WILLIAM HOPE DIXON, M. A., (Oxon), of the Church Missionary Society, whose death we deeply regret to record from pneumonia, following on enteric fever, was buried at the Hadapsar Cemetery, Poona, on the 1st instant, the first portion of the service being read in St. Mathew's (C. M. S.) Church. He was born in September, 1863, and was son of the late Rev. Godwin Hope Dixon, formerly Vicar of Compton, Greenfield, near Bristol. He was educated at Sherborne School, where he obtained the Sherborne prize, allotted to the head boy of the school. From there he won an open scholarship at Hertford College, Oxford, and had a distinguished University career, graduating with 1st class honours in classical moderations, and 2nd class honours in the final classical schools. After his ordination in 1887 he was curate at Crewkerne, in Somerset, till 1893, when he came to Bombay in connection with the Church Missionary Society. For five years the Robert Money School was his centre of work, and for one and-a-half years of that time he was Acting Principal. His work chiefly lay among the students of the city, and he was in close touch with the C. M. S. Marathi congregation in Girgaum by whom he was much beloved. At the close of 1898 owing to the paucity of the C. M. S. Missionary in the Deccan, he removed to the Junnar District, and during 1899 he itinerated vigorously all over that part, and keenly urged the need of systematic following up of the work already done there. During his six-weeks' illness in Poona the unselfishness and care for others which marked his life impressed themselves on those who tenderly looked to his needs. All that skill and care could suggest was done for him in the hospital, but in spite of all he grew steadily weaker. His loss will be deeply regretted in Bombay, and by all his fellow-workers, and he leaves a gap in the small number of C. M. S. Missionaries in Western India, which it will be hard to fill. Much sympathy too will be felt for his widowed mother and brother in England at this sad time.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 19TH JANUARY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Carthage, Captain J. R. Lendon, with English mails of 19th instant, arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday night at 10 o'clock.

FROM LONDON.

Bayley, Mr I C
Bennett, Mr J
Blake, 2nd Lt P
Currie, 2nd Lt W G
Elliott, Col-Sgt J
Draper, Mr W R
Fraser, Mr J
Faulconer, Mr G
Fulton, Lt
Heath, Lt M G
Lawlors, Miss
Macallan, 2nd Lt A K
Murray, 2nd Lt A G
Raby, Mr S
Shirres, Mr and Mrs L P
Thwaites, 2nd-Lt E T
Wolseley, Lt-Col and Mrs
Wilson, Mr A J
Walsh, 2nd Lt Mr Fitz G

FROM MARSEILLES.

Anderson, Mr W E
Atree, Maj
Adams, Mr C G
Battiscombe, Major and Mrs
Calder, Mr H K
Cole, Mr and Mrs G S C
Curries, Mrs, Nurse
Davies Miss
Humfrey, Mr
Jenkins, Mr and Mrs E
Jenkins, Mr W
Koch, Mr E
Lyle, Mr J C
Meakin, Lt and Mrs H B
MacMullan, Mr K
Smith, Mr and Mrs D'Orville
Summers, Mr K D
Wilkinson, Capt and Mrs
Withall, Mr W

FROM BRINDISI.

Cruden, Mr
Fett, Mr Richard
Gairdner, Mr
Rankine, 2nd Lt W S C

FROM ISMAILIA.

Beers, Mr
Clark, Mr

FROM PORT SAID.—Glover, Mr and Mrs A C S

FROM ADEN.

Cooverjee Ruttonjee, Mr
Kaikhosro, Mr
Price, Surg-Gen W S M

THE ENGLISH MAIL LATE.

THE first mail that has actually been late from Brindisi since the new Indian contract has been in force was landed by the s. s. Carthage, which arrived into Bombay, on Saturday, at 10 p m. It is necessary to state, writes a correspondent, that the waste of time in transferring mails and passengers at Aden, which was eight and a half hours, and considered a quick transfer was the cause of delay. The Carthage, a vessal of 19 years old, averages 13 knots an hour in fair weather, was expected to make up lost time and keep up the contract speed, but she was unable to do it.

THE Cairo correspondent of the "Daily News" says that Sir W. Garstin, who accompanied Lord Cromer during his recent inspection of the reservoirs, will shortly issue a report on the Sharaki lands. He says the condition of the Nile is deplorable, and doubts whether any but the shallowest draft steamers can navigate up the river after this month. The White Nile is nearly dry, and the latest reports from the Victoria Nyanza state that the lake is two feet below the lowest level recorded. All these facts prove beyond doubt the inestimable value of the reservoirs when they are completed.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 19.

THE GOVERNMENT AND ITS SUPPORTERS.

IN influential quarters, especially at the Carlton, cold water has been thrown upon the rather mutinous efforts of those discontented Ministerialists, whose pent-up anger was let loose by Mr. Balfour's singularly maladroit performances at Manchester last week. The result is that for the moment the excitement which he created by his defence of the War Office and all in any way responsible for the military preparations, has died away, and we are no more scandalised by reading in respectable Conservative journals appeals to patriotic-minded Englishmen to "repudiate" Mr. Balfour and to get rid of those whose opinions have been proved to be in the wrong. Besides the chilly reception given to these proposals at the Carlton the improved outlook in South Africa may have had something to do with diminishing the outcry on the part of his own political friends for Mr. Balfour's blood, but it cannot be said by any means that the Government are out of the wood, though too much attention need not be paid to the story now going about that certain eminent financiers are interesting themselves in trying to bring about a re-construction of the Government. A provincial paper which has the credit of standing in the same relation to Mr. Chamberlain that a certain Hamburg journal held towards an even bigger man has declared that there will be no offering of scapegoats; that the Cabinet will stand shoulder to shoulder ; and that if a section of their followers with the aid of the Opposition upset the Government, they will immediately appeal to the country. And this is what discontented Ministerialists do not want. They would like very much to see some changes effected in the Government ; but they shrink from an appeal to the country involving the risk—perhaps not a very serious one—of the Opposition being returned to power with a mandate to settle the South African question after the war on lines more friendly to the Boers than will probably be agreed to if the final arrangement is made by the present advisers of the Queen. Even critics of our military system like Mr. Arnold-Forster, though they resent the contemptuous manner in which Mr. Balfour referred to them at Manchester, are content to wait until the war is over before they commence war on their own account against the citadel of inefficiency (as they would call it) in Pall Mall. Sir Charles Dilke's proposed amendment does not seem to please anybody, and he is thought to have been premature in putting it down. It will express regret that her Majesty's advisers failed to foresee the probability of a war, in which her Majesty's forces would be opposed by the combined forces of the South African Republic and the Orange Free State, and, in spite of the existence of ample means of information, erroneously estimated the extent and nature of the military preparations necessary for the success of her Majesty's forces.

LORD WOLSELEY AND THE MINISTRY.

In the meantime people are all talking about the strained relations between the Commander-in-Chief and the Government, or rather that portion of the Government with whom he is more directly concerned, namely, the generally discredited Committee of National Defence. We are told on what appears to be respectable authority that if the truth is allowed to come out it will be found that from the commencement of the War the Committee of National Defence on two or three critical points acted either without consulting Lord Wolseley or in opposition to his advice. The questions upon which it is believed that Lord Wolseley's advice was either not asked or set at naught were, first, the recall of General Sir W. Butler and the ignoring of his warnings ; secondly, the refusal to mobilise the second Army Corps until it was too late ; and, thirdly, the appointment of Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener. These matters, it is said, were all settled by Ministers, who therefore are to blame if anybody is. Moreover, if we are to believe what we are told, the real Commander-in-Chief with whom the Cabinet had to deal has not been the Commander-in-Chief of all the Forces of the Crown at the Horse Guards, but the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in South Africa—Sir Redvers Buller. "As soon as the Cabinet decided to appoint Sir Redvers Buller to the supreme command in South Africa they obeyed his every wish. Sir Redvers Buller, they believed, was the best man to be found for the task in hand ; and from the moment of his appointment they simply made the War Office and the Admiralty his handmaids. He had only to ask and to have. From the moment of his appointment down to the moment of his supersession everything that was done in South Africa was done by order of General Buller. He was allowed absolute *carte blanche*. This being the case, the censure so freely heaped upon the politicals for the decisions taken during this period is unfounded." Finally Lord Wolseley according to his friends has for some weeks past been strongly urging that the Indian establishment, now reduced 15,000 below the standard fixed as essential for the safety of the Indian Empire, should be raised to its normal figure.

GENERAL BULLER'S ADVANCE.

The news of the past two days coming after a prolonged and painful suspense has partially removed the gloom that has rested over the country ever since the unfortunate Battle of Colenso ; and everybody is anxiously or, rather I should say, hopefully awaiting the tidings that Ladysmith has been relieved. Nobody really has much doubt of the complete success of the combined operations now being conducted with the direction of Sir Redvers Buller. We hardly like to think of failure. If, which scarcely seems probable, our forces should not succeed but be once more repulsed the country's fortitude will be put to a test which it has not had to bear even during the dreary four weeks that have elapsed since the first attempt to cross the Tugela.

EMPEROR MENELIK AND ENGLAND.

M. Sohman Inger, whose name is well-known in connexion with affairs in Somaliland, has just popped up again. He has been communicating his views on the South African question to the "Temesvarer Zeitung" and we are indebted to the Vienna correspondent of the "Daily Mail" for a summary of M. Inger's article. He professes to know all about the intentions of the Abyssinian monarch but I cannot say that I have met anybody in London who is disturbed by the prediction that M. Inger indulges in at our expense. Here is what he says :—"There is another Power in Africa, which is too often ignored, namely Abyssinia. Abyssinia lies at the centre of the projected line, which is to connect the Cape with Cairo, and would have to be subdued before England could establish an unbroken chain of possessions from the Mediterranean to the Cape of Good Hope. Menelik fears aggression on the part of the English, and, moreover, French and Russian influence predominates at his court. I know for certain that Menelik has news of the war telegraphed every day from Paris. Consequently he gets the news most unfavourable to the English. I can also state that Menelik has declared his intention of intervening at the proper moment ; that is, Abyssinia fearing England's future plans will seize this opportunity of overrunning the Soudan and of undoing all the work accomplished by Lord Kitchener. Menelik will then threaten Egypt. The fact that Egypt would be threatened with a devastating war owing to its occupation by England would, I fancy, be sufficient ground for France and Russia to insist on its evacuation. That is the outlook in Africa. Abyssinia, secretly backed by France and Russia, will carry out this plan before England has merged from the Transvaal crisis." Menelik is certainly to be pitied if he has to depend upon the War "News" of the Paris Press ; but we can I think rely upon our representative at his Majesty's Court to see that he is supplied with correct information as to the progress of events at the theatre of war.

FASHODA AND PRESIDENT KRUGER.

A very old friend of mine—a Frenchman for whose judgment in most matters I have a great respect and who I know is in a position to be well-informed as to what goes on in the higher political circles of his own country—remarked to me the other day that "if Kruger had only winked" when the Fashoda question was under discussion France would have gone to war with England. When I ventured to express polite incredulity he repeated his assertion adding that it was perfectly true. I am still incredulous and inclined to think that Sir Charles Dilke is nearer the mark when he says that we escaped the danger of a war with France on the occasion referred to not because President Kruger failed to wink, but owing to the known efficiency of the British fleet. The members of the Transvaal Government are perhaps by this time beginning to realise that it would have been better for them if before deciding to invade British territory they had waited until M. Delcasse had winked. In that case the present unfortunate war might never have occurred. I ventured to ask my French friend why if what he said was correct France did not now go to the support of those whose support it wanted when it was according to his account so anxious to fight England. "Oh," he replied, "that question is already settled. We have got our treaty and there is nothing more to be done." He is right. There is nothing more to be done.

INDIA IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

SIR WILLIAM LEE-WARNER'S ADDRESS.

"The war kills everything" was the remark addressed by a Bishop to a newspaper representative; and the right reverend prelate was not exaggerating. It is not only pay, pay, pay, but war, war, war. Almost everything except the war is ignored; theatres are half empty or only filled by "paper"; the fashionable restaurants are deserted; and those who cater for the social engagements, usually so numerous at this season of the year, say that never within their experience was there so little entertaining going on. I rather suspected when I went to the Imperial Institute yesterday afternoon to hear Sir William Lee-Warner discourse to the Indian Section of the Society of Arts on our work in India during the expiring century that I should see a beggarly array of empty chairs. Such, however, was not the case. The audience was indeed quite a large one and as brilliant as it was numerous. To mention all the distinguished people who were present would take up too much space, and I must content myself by saying that while all India was well represented the Western Indian contingent embraced a large number of Sir William Lee-Warner's old colleagues. The newly-appointed Governor was prevented by his visit to Devonshire from being present, but I noticed his private secretary, Mr. Claude Hill, who previous to the commencement of the proceedings was heartily congratulated by many friends on his appointment to the staff of Lord Northcote, as I suppose I may call him, though he himself until at any rate his departure for the West a few days ago had not taken up his new title. Why, I do not know, perhaps there may be some formalities to be observed in connection with the Royal patent, but I always thought that in the case of a new peerage a man became ennobled directly the honour was announced. It is quite impossible to attempt here anything like an adequate summary of Sir William Lee-Warner's very able and exhaustive paper which was listened to with close interest throughout and frequently applauded. In reviewing the material and moral progress of the country he thought that during the present century peace had been enthroned in the high places of disorder, the lives and properties of the people had been protected as they never had been before, and horrible rites and practices of centuries condemned by the sense of civilised nations had been abolished. It was by our own right hand, by the agency of a pure European Civil Service, that reforms were introduced. The builders of the Indian Empire had not been exclusively drawn from the Civil Service, for the pick of the armies of the Company and Queen had contributed to the structure. The forces of improved communication, of education, and of moral and material progress had tended steadily, if slowly, throughout the century to draw the West and the East more nearly together. Nevertheless, it was well to remember that men might repeat the commonplaces of social reform and yet, conscious of their own interests, be slow to translate their parrot-cries into legislative action. For further progress in social matters—in sanitation, housing of the poor, the education of backward classes, and amelioration of the conditions of labour—the British official in India must still rely upon himself and the support of Western rather than of native public opinion. In concluding Sir W. Lee-Warner directed attention to the question of the popularity and prospects of British rule. In the construction of roads, canals, and public works of all sorts no other nation in the world had ever returned to the taxpayer so large a proportion of the revenues. Our famine campaigns were waged with ungrudging liberality, and life and property were as secure in India as in England. Of no other country in Asia and of no other period of Indian history could the same be said. It was perfectly notorious that impartial justice was now offered in India to rich or poor, European or Native. British rule was founded upon the three foundations of good faith, material development of the country, and impartial justice, and all that man could do to strengthen those foundations was being done. At the same time it must be admitted that arguments and misstatements of fact still found an audience in India, and they worked much mischief. Some of them we must continue to endure until the social and religious differences which divided the East from the West and one class or race of Indians from another were mitigated by the forces of civilisation. The hostile attitude of the Indian press must weigh heavily on the minds of those who wished well to India. Lord Macaulay pleaded for higher education in these terms:—"We must do our best to form a class who may be interpreters between us and the millions whom we govern—a class of persons Indian in blood and colour, but English in taste, in opinions, words and intellect." It must be confessed that the nineteenth century was sinking below the horizon without the full attainment of the results which Lord Macaulay expected. But we need not despair of the work which Providence has set before us. The various races of India were now a bundle of sticks fastened together by a common allegiance and a common citizenship of no mean country, and each race had special qualities which it could contribute to the stability and prosperity of British rule. A member of the Cabinet, Lord James of Hereford—better known to the public by his former name Sir Henry James—presided and made an impressive speech, the keynote of which was that it is not sufficient for us to make it our care that the Government of India shall be good and wise; we ought if we can to make the natives of India believe that their welfare is especially our care here at home. There was not much time for discussion but Sir James Westland made what I believe was his first public appearance since his return from directing the finances of India and Mr. Herbert Birdwood also spoke in favour of a liberal educational policy in India. The Press has paid special attention to Sir William Lee-Warner's paper. The "Times" report extends to close upon two columns and some of the other papers, besides publishing summaries of the proceedings, comment upon the paper in their editorial columns. With reference to Sir William's concern at the "hostile attitude" of the vernacular press one of his critics—the "Manchester Guardian"—observes that "before ceasing to educate Indians we should reflect that some persons who are worth hearing say just as hard things of a large part"—the yellow part—"of the Western Press as Sir W. Lee-Warner says of part of the press of India." But I did not gather that Sir W. Lee-Warner wishes education to "cease" in India. Indeed in replying to the discussion he expressly said that so far from desiring less educational effort he desired more in quantity, quality, variety, and depth. We want, he maintained, far wider education of the Indian masses and more care in bringing on the backward classes and educating for the public service representatives of all castes and classes of the community. Sir Muncherjee Bhownuggree, M.P., had been asked to speak, but he had to leave early to fulfil a political engagement at Staines. Possibly what he would have said if he could have remained for the discussion will appear in the Society's "Journal" as an addendum to the official record of the meeting.

OLLA PODRIDA.

A propos of a Calcutta telegram reporting that the Government of India is likely to take measures shortly in connection with Maharaja Holkar everybody is asking what that personage has done to get himself into trouble in this way. A morning paper attempts an explanation. "Maharaja Holkar," we are told, "visited England at the Jubilee of 1887. He did not obtain the reception he anticipated and he has sulked ever since, venting his illwill on his subjects." Holkar was not the only chief who did not get the reception he anticipated but that is ancient history and the people who manage Court functions, if they had the same work to do over again, would probably avoid the mistakes they unwittingly made on that occasion. That errors were committed is undeniable but though I was pretty well informed at the time of all that went on I certainly never heard of anything happening which would justify a sulk lasting nearly 14 years!

The writer of the "Observer's" "political items" is responsible for the statement that Lord Roberts not very long before he embarked for South Africa said to a friend as the most fortunate event of his life the fact that he was only detained forty-eight hours at the Cape in 1881. "South Africa is the grave of reputations," he said, "and it might well have become the grave of mine." Mr. Ernest Gray, the Conservative member for West Ham, speaking at a public meeting in Stratford Town-hall the night before last said that a friend of his who was on the boat with Lord Roberts when he went out to take charge in the last Boer war, told him that when General "Bobs" received the information that peace had been declared he took his sword from his side, hurled it down the hold of the ship, and swore he would never wear it again, so mortified was he to hear of Great Britain's disgrace. Mr. Gray said he could absolutely vouch for the truth of the story, but it is not like the good soldier whom Mr. Gray familiarly styles "General Bobs" to exhibit his mortification in this manner, and with all deference to the hon. member I should imagine that his friend has somehow made a mistake. At any rate the supposed incident does not tally with the "Observer's" anecdote though that probably is a piece of pure invention. A propos of "General Bobs" (to quote Mr. Ernest Gray, M.P.) here is a story showing that his strategy is not always confined to the battlefield. A few years ago he was in the chair at a meeting of a well-known society which pays great attention to India. The paper read on the occasion was by a distinguished frontier officer and dealt in a non-political way with a certain trans-frontier clan or tribe. At that time the frontier policy of the Government of India was very much to the front and the advocates of the rival schools—the Forwards and the anti-Forwards—were fighting like Kilkenny cats. Now it is the rule of the society in question that its lectures shall be followed by discussions in which anybody present, whether as a member or visitor, may take part; but politics are rigidly excluded. In the audience were some persons with strong views, whether for or against the Forward policy is immaterial, and one in particular was known to have come prepared to fiercely denounce those who held opinions different from his own. Apparently Lord Roberts had been apprised of this. When the lecturer had finished, the chairman following the usual practice rose, and made a speech, his remarks being of an entirely non-controversial character. Then a prominent member of the Committee jumped up and in half a dozen words expressed the thanks of the Society to Lord Roberts for taking the chair, whereupon the distinguished Field Marshall observed "and that ladies and gentlemen, concludes the business of the meeting," or words to that effect. The situation was saved without the chairman being under the disagreeable necessity of asking any worthy but irrelevant speaker to resume his seat. As it happened, the paper was not one that lent itself to any useful discussion so the audience were not any the worse for the proceedings being abruptly terminated. By the way there has, as I think I have previously mentioned, been a great deal of speculation as to the authorship of the political paragraphs in the "Observer." I think I shall not be wrong if I attribute them to a gentleman who is not unknown by your neighbours in Ceylon and who for some years past has been rather prominent at home as a politician on the Liberal Unionist side as well as in a certain scheme for the amelioration of the lot of poor Jews. This gentleman is very indignant—perhaps rightly so—at the tremendous influence exercised in Governmental quarters in this so-called Democratic country by "smart society," but he only makes the well-informed smile when he declares that what he bluntly calls "the butchery of Magersfontein" necessarily implies the "abolition of the Guards' privileges"—whatever they may be—"and all that involves," adding that the Church of England and the landed system have also "something to fear" from recent events adjacent to the Modder and Tugela rivers. It may interest your readers to know that the interesting article on "French Criminal Procedure" in the new number of the "Quarterly Review" is from the pen of a former much respected Judge of the Bombay High Court, Sir John Scott. Sir John has accepted an invitation to read a paper before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts in April making a comparison of English Criminal Procedure and the Indian code of Criminal Procedure. Another distinguished Bombayite, Mr. J. A. Baines, C. S. I., was lecturing to a select audience at Highgate last night on "The Influence of British Public Opinion upon the Government of India: Is it beneficial?" I quote the syllabus of Mr. Baines' lecture which lasted about an hour and was extempore:—(1) Yes. It is the key of the situation. (2) It has but small scope for direct action owing to the wide difference in the two civilisations. (3) It is exerted therefore through the general principles on which the administration is conducted. (4) The small British staff required for civil and military administration indicates a general acceptance of those principles. (5) It is essential, however, that the administration should maintain close touch with British public opinion lest orientalisation should supervene and lower the standard."

THE DEATH-ROLL.

The Rev. Dr. James Martineau, the eminent thinker and philosopher, whose death as, the *Times* observes, leaves a great gap not only in the religious body—the Unitarians—of which he was long the most distinguished member, but in the world of letters and philosophy; the Marquis of Lothian who was Secretary for Scotland in a former Conservative Government and who was generally esteemed for many engaging qualities; Earl Manvers; Sir Alfred Kirby who was Sheriff of London when the Queen opened the People's Palace but who had lately fallen upon evil days; Sir Anthony C. Weldon, Bart.; Sir Henry Gore Booth, Bart.; Lady Probyn, wife of the Prince of Wales's Controller, Sir Dighton Probyn; General J. E. Thackwell, C.B.; Dr. Robert Collum, and Manlio Garibaldi, son of the famous Italian patriot and deliverer.

BOMBAY RACES.

OWNERS are reminded that First Entries for Additional Races on Saturday, 10th February close on Monday, 5th February.

SUBSCRIBERS' TICKETS.

The attention of gentlemen wishing to avail themselves of Subscribers' Tickets is invited to advertisement regarding the same.

CECIL GRAY, Secretary.
W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 2nd February, 1900.

Additional Races for 1st day. Saturday 10th February.

1. The Mahaluxhmi Stakes—Rs. 1,000 out of which 2nd receives Rs. 100 and 3rd Rs. 50.

Handicap for Horses which have not won race, value Rs. 2,000, since 1st August 1899.

Handicap to be published by 8 a.m. on Thursday, 8th February—Distance 6 furlongs.

2. The Fort Stakes—Rs. 1,000 out of which 2nd receives Rs 100 and 3rd Rs. 50.

Handicap for Arab and C B Horses.

Handicap to be published by 8 a.m. on Thursday, 8th February—Distance 7 furlongs.

ENTRY FOR ABOVE RACES.

Monday 5th February, Rs. 30; Wednesday 7th February, Rs. 50; and Rs. 20 more if not struck out by 12 noon on Thursday 8th February 1900.

With less than 6 entries in bona-fide separate interests, Stewards reserve the right to declare race void.

Terms programme Bombay Races, 1900 apply.

CECIL GREY
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, always all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

ADA DELROY COMPANY.

THE opening performance of the Ada Delroy Company drew a crowded house at the Novelty Theatre, on Saturday evening. From the curtain rise to its fall each turn afforded both novelty and interest to the audience. Miss Ada Delroy and Mr. James Bell in a musical medley melange successfully opened the entertainment and in response to an encore introduced a selection of popular airs on beautifully-toned tinkling bells, which were attached to their garments. The young Australian Prima Donna Miss Maud Lita sang "Leonore" and in response to a recall gave "Carmencita." The next on the programme was Miss Ada Delroy who sang of the trials of a newly-married lady after which she rendered "One at a Time." Mr. James Bell followed and his oddities kept the audience in roars of laughter, and his "Hard Luck" will become a byeword in Bombay for some time. His solo on the Bones was one of the best things of its kind ever witnessed. A farcical sketch by Mr. James Bell and the Company "Tother Dummy" preceded the interval, and the second part opened with a pianoforte solo by Mr. H. Abrahams. The house was then darkened and the bioscope made its first appearance in Bombay. The pictures are all new, and interesting, the Railway Tunnels and the Astrologer's Dream being the two best pictures. Mr. Edward Ford gave a really clever farcical performance and the audience were in shrieks of laughter the whole time he was on the stage. Miss Ada Delrey appeared in her original creation the Cobra di Capello dance, robed in 160 yards of silk which she seems to infuse with life and with the play of coloured lights on the dress the effect is wonderfully pretty. Her next dance "She" or the "Fire of Life" (from Rider Haggard's novel) which shows the transition of youth and beauty into a heap of charred remains is too weird and awe-inspiring to describe. Her next "The Lily" was strikingly pretty, and of course Miss Delroy received an ovation. Miss Lillie Leslie then played very cleverly the overture to Zampa on the Xylophones, and Mr. Bell introduced to the audience the White Mahatma. The audience are asked to write questions. These must be kept a secret to themselves and not shewn to anyone. The White Mahatma is then led on to the stage blindfolded and in reply to Mr. Bell from "What do you see"? she commences to call the writer's names, describes their dress, tells them what they have written, and gives an answer to their question. On Saturday night nearly all her answers were acknowledged to be correct. The entertainment is undoubtedly one of the best ever witnessed in Bombay and can safely be seen by everyone.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE PRESS MESSAGES BILL.

THE following is the text of the report of the Select Committee on the Telegraphic Press Messages Bill:—

We, the undersigned members of the Select Committee, to which the Bill to provide for the protection of certain telegraphic press messages was referred, have considered the Bill and papers, and have now the honour to submit this our report with the Bill as amended. We have altered the extent of the clause of the Bill so as to make it clear that all parts of British India where there are, or may be, telegraph stations are within the scope of the Bill. In clause two we propose to add the proviso permitting publication of telegraphic messages within eighteen hours of their first publication at the same place. It seems to us inexpedient that a Calcutta paper, e.g., should be precluded from stating the substance of news which has appeared in a paper the previous day. In such a case we think eighteen hours protection will be found sufficient. In the same clause we have added another proviso to make it clear that no paper is precluded from outside India, merely by reason that similar messages have previously been received and published by another paper. As it seems possible that messages published in British India might be telegraphed to Ceylon or some other neighbouring country, and repeated back and published here as a similar message from outside India, we have added words which will enable the Governor-General-in-Council to prevent any such evasion of the Act by specifying the places outside India to which this proviso is not to apply. At the end of the same clause we propose to omit the Explanation I of the Bill as introduced in the words in that explanation or any comment upon or any reference to such intelligence which have attracted much adverse criticism. It is no doubt desirable to prevent the piracy of message under the guise of comment upon news conveyed, but we think that under the Bill as amended by us the Courts will be able to deal with such piracy as the appropriation of the substance of the message. The new Explanation 1 which we propose to insert is intended to provide a satisfactory definition of the term "first publication." In Clause 3, Sub-clauses 1 and 2, we have added the words "on conviction by the magistrate of the first class." We have also made a new subclause directing that it is to be at the instance of the party aggrieved.

The Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh has asked us to consider whether a sufficiently summary and efficacious remedy canot be provided by the civil law. But the remedy given by the Bill is, we think, more effective than the remedy by suit, and by imposing a fine we avoid the question as to proof of damage, etc., which might be raised in a civil court.

In Clause 5, Sub-clause 1, we propose to strike out the words "and states" and to insert "with a true statement of." We also propose to add the words "In British India" as sub-clause.

We think that the measure has not been so altered as to require re-publication. We recommend that it be passed as now amended.

The Bill is signed by the Hon. Messrs. Denzil Ibbetson, C. E. Dawkins, T. Raleigh, P. M. Mehta, Rameswara Sing, H. F. Evans, and Allan Arthur.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta, in a minute of dissent, does not think the Bill will achieve the object it has in view, viz, a first-rate service of telegraphic news, while the rate remains as high for India as they are at present. The proposed legislation, he thinks, will only succeed in the creating of a monopoly, which, as in the case of all monopolies, will after certain point cease to care for further improvement.

The Hon. Mr. Rameshwara Singh dissents on the ground that no protection in the case of inland telegrams is suggested; that the Vernacular Press should be exempt from the operation of the Bill, while the civil and not the criminal remedy should be given.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB RACES.

THE following are the handicap allowances and results of the races sailed on Saturday last:—

SHIP'S BOATS (ANY RIG) HANDICAP RACE.

Names of Boats.	H'p M's	Entered by	Time of Arrival H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
R I M Dockyard Cutter	Scr	Mr A Monk	4 56 12	1 56 12
HMS Magdala's Cutter	Scr	Mr A Whittle	5 8 35	2 8 35
R I M Dockyard Gig	13	Mr A Mitchell	5 13 42	2 0 42
H M S Assaye's Cutter	4	Lt A W Ruddell	Did not start.	

Course No. 8=6·3 miles—1st prize won by R I M Dockyard Cutter.

YACHT'S (CLASS A) HANDICAP RACE.

Names of Boats	H'p M's	Entered by	Time of Arrival H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Stella	2	Col H W Boyd, IMS	4 48 3	1 31 3
Turquoise	Scr	Mr E S Luard	4 48 18	1 33 18
Chita	5	Mr E Comber	4 51 27	1 31 27
Melody	7	Mr J B K Macbeth	4 56 10	1 34 10
Kismet	10	Mr W P Symonds	5 7 46	1 42 46
Mannikin	14	Officers, R A	Did not finish.	
Nanta	10	Mr G T W Olver	do	

Course No. 9=9·6 miles reversed—1st prize won by Stella, 2nd prize won by Chita, and 3rd prize won by Turquoise.

TOMTIT CLASS RACE.

Names of Boats	Entered by	Time of Arrival H M S
Tomtit	Mr R H H Hopkins	4 56 50
Meg	Mr W Murray	5 10 20
Britannia	Col J L Govan	5 12 30
Coralie	Mr C H Byrne	Did not start.
Midget	Officers, R A	do

Course No. 8=6·3 miles—1st prize won by Tomtit.

YACHT'S (CLASS B) HANDICAP RACE.

Names of Boats.	H'p M's	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Ian	5	Capt W F Potts	5 11 24	1 36 24
Pixie	10	Messrs E Smetham and G Howse	5 22 27	1 42 27
Eileen	Scr	Mr C A Crommelin	Did not start.	

Course No. 8—6·3 miles—1st prize won by Ian.

THE Exchange Telegraph Company states that Sir Thomas Lipton, the Hon. Charles Russell, and Mr. Fife have had a conference on the subject of issuing a fresh challenge for the America Cup. The three gentlemen decided that in view of the Transvaal War and the state of public opinion the present was not an opportune time for issuing another challenge. Therefore, the challenge would be delayed until the conclusion of the war. Nevertheless, since his return from America, Sir Thomas been strengthened in his determination to challenge again for the Cup.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

GENERAL BULLER'S ADVANCE.

THE TUGELA RIVER CROSSED.

BOER DEFEAT NEAR COLESBERG.

(Compiled from the mail papers, Jan. 13 to 19.)

There is this week important news from natal. Two brigades of General Buller's force have crossed the Tugela in the neighbourhood of Springfield. On Tuesday afternoon General Lyttelton's brigade crossed the river by fording and ferrying, and during the night following Howitzer battery was carried across. At this point the Boers offered comparatively little opposition to the advance of the British troops, but at Wagon Drift, five miles further to the west, where Sir Charles Warren's division advanced, the passage of the river was hotly but ineffectually contested.

General French's troops has given the Boers a smart lesson. The enemy attempted to capture a kopje held by the Yorkshire Regiment and New Zealanders, but were repulsed with the loss of 21 killed and about 50 wounded. The enemy have, however, been again reinforced, and so far our efforts to surround them have been defeated. A Howitzer battery (says the correspondent of the "Daily News") is greatly needed. This correspondent thinks that, unless the enemy can break up General French's investment they will be forced to evacuate Colesberg.

A patrol of Australian Lancers, whilst scouting near Rensburg on Wednesday, found themselves cut off by large parties of Boers, and some of the Lancers were taken prisoners. Treachery is suspected.

A reconnaissance in force was made on Tuesday under Lord Methuen towards Brow's Drift, on the Modder River. Our artillery opened fire in the afternoon and shelled the enemy's trenches until sundown. The enemy fired a few shells in reply, but they proved ineffective. Our infantry also advanced to within some hundred yards of the enemy's trenches and fired several volleys, failing, however, to draw the Boer fire. There were no casualties on our side.

Colonel Plumer, according to a message despatched through Beria on the 11th, had, some time previously, arrived near Mochudi, on his march southward to Mafeking. The enemy were 200 strong thirty miles to the south-east, and another party was entrenched, with guns, at Crocodile Pools. The Boers investing Mafeking have bombarded the women's laager, one child being killed and two wounded.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

OCCUPATION OF THE SOUTH BANK OF THE TUGELA.

General Buller telegraphed as follows to the War Office on Thursday week:—

Springfield, January 11, 9.20 p.m. (received January 12).—Occupied south bank of Tugela at Potgieter's Drift this morning, and seized Pont. River in flood. Enemy strongly entrenched about four and a half miles to the north.

A RECONNAISSANCE ON MONDAY.

The following was posted at the War Office on Wednesday:—

The following telegram is the only news which has been received in regard to the operations near Springfield:—From General Officer Commanding to Secretary of State for War.—16th January, 1900: Following casualties reported:—Private R. R. Mackenzie, 2nd Dorset Regiment, died of dysentery, 13th January, at Springfield Bridge Camp; Private Allan, Spreaggin, Bethune's Mounted Infantry, wounded shoulder and left leg, reconnaissance, Tugela River, 15th January.

SIR CHARLES WARREN'S FLANKING MOVEMENT.

The following telegram was received at the War Office on Thursday from Lord Roberts:—

Capetown, January 18.—I have received a telegram from Buller stating that one brigade and howitzer battery have crossed the Tugela River at Potgieter's Drift. Five miles further west, at Trichard's Drift, Warren has thrown a pontoon over the river. By this a part of his force crossed yesterday, and the remainder is expected by this morning to be on the north bank. Warren hopes that he will be able to turn the enemy's position which, five miles off to his right front, is being strongly entrenched.

THE PASSAGE OF THE TUGELA.

LYTTELTON'S BRIGADE CROSS AT POTGIETER'S DRIFT.

Spearman's Farm, Wednesday, 9.45 p.m.—I am now permitted to send you details of General Buller's movements since the advance was ordered. On Wednesday, the 10th inst., Lord Dundonald, at the head of the Cavalry Brigade, started from Frere Camp in the early morning, and after marching 24 miles in a north-westerly direction, occupied a strong position dominating Potgieter's Drift, on the Upper Tugela. This magnificent march was accomplished without mishap of any kind. The greatest precautions were observed in the advance, nearly the whole of this country having hitherto been overrun by bands of the enemy. Lord Dundonald made hasty defences to still further strengthen his position. It was recognised that while he held his ground the passage of the Tugela was rendered safe. Subsequently a column of infantry followed on the same line of march taking up another position of strength in close proximity to the ferry. Scouts were thrown over, the river and at daybreak this morning General Lyttelton's brigade with some howitzers marched out from the camp and crossed the river at Potgieter's Drift. Though the river was high some of the infantry succeeded in fording the stream at the drift, whilst the cable pontoon was also largely used for the transport of men and material. The howitzers and some naval guns, manned by the Naval Brigade, were quickly brought into position upon a kopje known as Mount Alice. They opened fire immediately and throughout the whole of the day they have shelled the whole length of the Boer position, which is plainly discernible about five miles north of the drift. Up to this hour, however, not a single Boer gun has replied to our cannonade. Whilst this movement was developing at Potgieter's Drift, General Sir Charles Warren with his Division successfully crossed the river by another drift six miles higher up. He has taken his entire force across, and has taken up a strong position beyond the river. The combined movement is now being successfully developed. The Boer position is undoubtedly a strong one. It runs laterally with the river, with Spion Kop for its centre.—Central News.

DISPUTING SIR CHARLES WARREN'S PASSAGE.

BOERS COMPELLED TO RETREAT.

Spearman's Camp, January 17, 10.5 a.m.—I rode across very mountainous country to witness General Warren's advance on the south side of the river. The enemy were in a thickly wooded plantation surrounding a farmhouse called Rhinocerefontein, about a mile on the other side. They sent several volleys into our advance guard. Our men replied, and the Artillery opened fire from a neighbouring kopje. During the progress of the firing parties of men pulled across the river in the pont, and the enemy, finding their position most uncomfortable, fled into the hills. The Engineers threw a pontoon bridge across the river. The whole force then moved across.—Reuter's Special Service.

HOW POTGIETER'S DRIFT WAS SEIZED.

Laffan's correspondent at Spearman's Farm, telegraphing on Wednesday evening, says:—On Thursday last Lord Dundonald, with the Mounted Brigade, pushed forward, and by a sudden movement seized Springfield Bridge. Hurrying on from there, he took up a very strong position on Swartzkop, a hill commanding Potgieter's Drift. He found the Boers totally unprepared for a British advance. Some of them were bathing in the river, General Lyttelton's Brigade was sent to hold the position on Swartzkop. Leaving a strong body to hold Colenso, and General Hildyard's Brigade at Springfield, our whole force advanced without delay. The ferry pont at Potgieter's was on the further bank of the Tugela, and in order to bring it to our side Lieutenant Carlyle and five men of the South African Light Horse swam across the river and brought it back. Lyttelton's brigade crossed the drift in the evening, and held the kopjes on our right.

THE ATTACK ON LADYSMITH.

GRAPHIC DETAILS—STORY OF THE FIGHT.

The correspondent of the "Standard" sends an account of the Boer attack on Ladysmith on the 6th instant. This is the first connected narrative of the fight to reach this country, and the "Standard" is to be congratulated on the energy and enterprise of its correspondent at Ladysmith. The correspondent points out that a determined attempt was made to capture two positions—Cæsar's Camp and Wagon Hill, the latter a lofty eminence to the south-west—the possession of which would have brought them within rifle range of the town.

THE ALARM RAISED.

Under cover of the darkness (says the correspondent) the Heidelberg commando succeeded in evading our pickets, making their way through the thorn-bush, and reaching the foot of the slope of Cæsar's Camp. At half-past two the alarm was raised by our sentries, but before the full extent of the danger could be realised, the outlying sangars had been rushed and their defenders slain. Hearing the firing, two companies of the Gordon Highlanders went to the assistance of the Manchester Regiment. It was at first thought that the Boers were concentrating on the southern slope, where they had already secured a footing on the plateau. Here, however, their advance was checked by the steady volleys of our Infantry, and the deadly fire of an automatic gun.

A BOER RUSE.

Lieutenant Hunt-Grubbe went out to see if any aid was needed by the troops stationed on the ridge near the town. He was unaware that the enemy had already captured the breastworks, and called out "Sergeant!" He received the reply, "Here I am, sir!" and then suddenly disappeared from sight. Captain Carnegie, suspecting a ruse, ordered the Gordons to fire a volley and charge. The enemy thereupon fell back precipitately, leaving behind them the officer whom they had captured with so much presence of mind, The Lieutenant was quite unhurt. By this time it was evident that the camp was being assailed both on the left flank and on the front.

HOW COLONEL DICK-CUNYNGHAM WAS KILLED.

By daybreak reinforcements of the Gordon Highlanders and the Rifle Brigade had been hurried up to the fighting line. Lieutenant-Colonel Dick-Cunyngham, who was leading the Gordons out of camp, fell mortally wounded, being hit by a stray bullet while still close to the town.

SPLENDID WORK BY THE ARTILLERY.

The Boers were rolled back from Wagon Hill with great loss. The 21st Battery of Artillery checked the enemy's gun fire on this side (says the "Morning Leader.") Meantime, the 53rd, 21st, and 42nd Batteries of Artillery galloped magnificently over the open plain under a heavy fire from the Boer big guns, and shelled the enemy out of the position they had seized. This brilliant feat was performed with splendid courage, the men appearing quite unconcerned by the terrific fire to which they were subjected. The Boer losses are supposed to be very heavy. General White followed the battle with his staff and watched the fighting as it continued through the afternoon until the final repulse of the enemy.

THE BOERS FLING THEMSELVES INTO THE RIVER.

A terrific storm of rain and hail, accompanied by peals of thunder, had burst over the camp during the fighting (says the "Standard"), and served to swell the streams into raging torrents. In their efforts to escape, numbers of the enemy flung themselves into the current, and were swept away.

THIRTY GORDON HIGHLANDERS CAPTURED ON WAGON HILL.

Taking advantage of every inch of cover, the Boers gradually reached the crest of Wagon Hill. Here the Light Horse were posted, but were forced to retire before the Free Staters' advance, there being no breastworks for defence on the western shoulder of the hill. With little to impede their progress, the enemy came to an emplacement, where they surprised the working parties of the Gordon Highlanders, Sappers, and 60th Rifles. Lieutenant Digby Jones, R.E., collecting a handful of men, made a gallant effort to hold the position; but numbers were against them, and, after a stubborn resistance they were driven back, and the enemy got possession of the summit. Even then, however, the Free Staters were afraid to venture far, or to face the heavy fire from the sangar. It was here that Lieutenant Macnaghten and thirty of the Gordon Highlanders were taken prisoners, though not till every man of them was wounded.

A DEADLY DUEL.

At five o'clock Colonel Edwards, with two squadrons of Light Horse, arrived on the scene; and the 21st Battery, Royal Field Artillery, under Major Blewitt, came into action, preventing the storming party being reinforced from the Boer camp. At the same time the 18th Hussars and 5th Lancers checked the movement from the spruit on our right flank. Nevertheless, our position at this point had become critical, Our men had retired for cover behind the northern slope, while the enemy had made their way into the pass dividing them from the hill. Major Bowen rallied a few of the Rifles, but fell while leading them to the charge. His example was at once followed by Lieutenant Tod, but he met with the same fate. The enemy were making good the footing they had already secured in the emplacement when Major Miller Wallnutt, calling the scattered Gordons together, charged in and drove them back. Having thus cleared the ground, he joined Lieutenant Digby Jones in the newly-prepared emplacement on the western shoulder. A pause ensued for the time, but the Boers were not finally beaten. Taking advantage of the storm that was now raging, they essayed to capture the position by another rush. Three of their leaders reached the parapet, but were shot down by Lieutenant Digby Jones and Major Wallnutt, the latter of whom also fell. The renewed check effectually discouraged the assailants, and the deadly duel was now practically at an end.

VICTORY AT LAST.

Three companies of the Devonshire Regiment, led by Captain Lafone, Lieutenant Field, and Lieutenant Masterson, made a brilliant charge across the open, under a terrific fire, and fairly hurled the enemy down the hill at the point of the bayonet. In the course of the struggle Captain Lafone and Lieutenant Field were killed, and Lieutenant Masterson received no fewer than ten wounds.

The fight had lasted sixteen hours.

BOER REPULSE AT RENSBURG.

THE BRITISH LOSSES—GENERAL FRENCH THANKS THE NEW ZEALANDERS.

Rensburg, Tuesday, 5.55 p.m.—There was a smart fight between a small force of our men and the enemy yesterday to the east of Slingersfontein. At this point the Yorkshires are entrenched on some small kopjes. The Boers crept up in the early morning, and made a dash at one of these kopjes held by a picket of the Yorkshires. The enemy nearly succeeded, two of our men being killed and seven wounded in the first rush. The picket was quickly reinforced by some of their comrades, and a steady fire was poured into the enemy's ranks. Then the New Zealanders came up, and with the greatest gallantry helped to drive the Boers back to their laager. The enemy were completely beaten and scattered. Over sixty of their number were killed or wounded. The total losses on the British side were six killed and six wounded. Meantime our artillery from the east and west of Colesberg opened a heavy fire, and succeeded in drawing a reply from the enemy, the Boer big gun at the east end of their old position throwing shells well amongst our men. This necessitated two of our guns being removed to longer range, and this was done without any loss. This afternoon General French paraded his force, and especially complimented the New Zealanders upon their bravery in repelling the Boer attack and the gallantry they had shown on many other occasions, It was a pleasure to him to address them in those terms, for their conduct before the enemy had on all occasions deserved the highest praise.—Central News.

OFFICIAL DESPATCH.

The following was received at the War Office on Wednesday from Lord Roberts:—

Capetown, January 16, 9.10 p.m.—On 15th inst. Boers made a determined attack upon French's advanced post, which was held by New Zealand Mounted Rifles and supported by a detachment of the 1st Yorkshire Regiment. The Boers were repulsed, leaving behind them twenty killed. Their wounded estimated at no less than fifty. The attack was preceded by long range fire of one gun. Otherwise no change in the situation.

ARTILLERY DUEL AT RENSBURG.

Rensburg, January 16.—The Boers to-day opened fire from a 15-pounder captured by them at Stormberg, which they had placed in a fresh position. Our gunners state that the Boer artillerymen fail to understand the working of the time fuse. As a consequence, their shrapnel burst irregularly, and they have been obliged to fall back on the use of percussion shells. They fired ten shots altogether to-day into the kopjes held by a company of the Welsh Regiment, Two of our guns having located the enemy's emplacement opened fire. After the fourth round we silenced the enemy completely, but continued assiduously searching the whole length of the kopjes held by the Boers. Another gun was mounted on Coles Kop after infinite labour, and a cable hoist was also established up the slope, enabling ammunition to be brought up in unlimited quantities. During the whole day our guns kept up a steady fire on the enemy, who were unable to make the slightest move without attracting unpleasant attention from Coles Kop. The 2nd Berkshires continue to hold part of the hill. There was continuous sniping to-day. It is stated that the champion Boer marksman was shot while incautiously showing himself for a few seconds. Altogether General French's tactics must thoroughly perturb the enemy who are puzzled at our departure from the text-book tactics which so well suited them.—Reuter's Special Service.

Rensburg January 16.—A flying column sent out by General French to threaten the enemy's communications returned here to-day, after advancing to within nine miles of Norvals Pont on the Orange River. There were no casualties.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN PATROL SURPRISED.

Rensburg, Wednesday, 4.30 p.m.—A patrol of the New South Wales Lancers, consisting of nineteen men, had an unpleasant experience yesterday afternoon. They had been scouting in the neighbourhood of Norval's Farm, and were returning to camp when a party of sixty Boers sought to cut them off. The Lancers immediately made for an adjacent kopje, intending to hold it against the enemy until they were relieved. It was a hard race between them and the mounted Boers. When they reached the kopje, however, they found that another party of Boers were in possession of it, and the unfortunate Australians were thus between two fires. The enemy proceeded to shoot the Lancers' horses. Three men managed to break through, and having good mounts, reached camp safely, Of the remaining sixteen two were killed, and fourteen taken prisoners.—Central News.

TREACHERY SUSPECTED.

Rensburg, Wednesday, 4.30 p.m.—The nineteen New South Wales Lancers who were attacked by the sixty Boers when scouting yesterday made a gallant fight before they were taken. It is believed now that the mishap was due to the treachery of a Dutch farmer who is a suspect in the eyes of the military authorities. It is supposed that he acquainted the Boers of the whereabouts of the patrol and thus enabled the enemy to ride upon them in such a way as to compel them to make for the kopje where another party of Boers were concealed and lying in wait for them. Of the fourteen who were taken prisoners, it is feared that seven or eight are badly wounded.—Central News.

A DESPERATE FIGHT.

Rensburg, January 17.—Yesterday a patrol, consisting partly of New South Wales Lancers and partly of South Australian Horse numbering sixteen in all, fell into an ambush. A hot fight ensued, and the Australians were finally overwhelmed, only two escaping and returning to camp in the evening. Another patrol visited the spot this morning, and found five of the party dead and one wounded, the rest having been taken prisoners. Several dead Boer horses were lying on the ground, showing that the Australians made a gallant resistance before surrendering.

Later.—Six more Australians have returned to camp. One of them who had his horse shot lay hidden until the enemy retired, and then made good his escape. The remainder are prisoners.—Reuter.

DARING RECONNAISSANCE BY FRENCH'S CAVALRY.

ENEMY'S LAAGER IN THE FREE STATE SHELLED.

Rensburg, Monday, 2-35 p.m.—By General French's orders a daring reconnaissance has just been successfully completed by Major Allanby, who, with a force of cavalry and artillery, has thoroughly explored the country between the camp and the enemy's position on the Free State frontier. The little force penetrated as far as Wagon Bridge on the Orange River. There they found the enemy's laager, and our guns at once opened fire at long range. The shells repeatedly burst in the enemy's position. The Boers, though in force, did little in the way of reply. They were evidently completely taken by surprise. Major Allanby having obtained all the information he was sent to gather, returned safely to camp this afternoon without a single casualty.—Central News.

WITH GATACRE'S FORCE.

ADVANCE TOWARDS MOLTENO.

Sterkstroom Camp, Monday 12-10 p.m.—In consequence of information which had been brought in that the Boers were preparing for an advance from Stormberg to Molteno to occupy the town, General Gatacre sent from camp this morning a force of all arms to Molteno to prevent the expected move. The force was composed of one battalion of the 1st Royal Scots, half a battalion of the Sherwood Foresters, two batteries of Artillery, with 600 of the Kaffrarian Rifles, and 600 other Colonial Mounted Infantry, the whole under Colonel Smith-Dorrien. The force arrived outside, Molteno at daybreak after an uneventful march, and took up a position upon a hill overlooking the town. Nothing could be seen of the Boers, and they had evidently not commenced any movement towards Molteno. The force afterwards made a further advance and scouts were sent forward several miles in the direction of Stormberg. There were none of the enemy between Molteno and Stormberg, though the enemy were ascertained to be still in force at the latter place. The troops then retired to Molteno.—Central News.

SKIRMISHING NEAR MOLTENO.

Molteno, January 13.—Following upon the reconnaissance made yesterday, Montmorency's scouts went out to-day. They were reinforced subsequently by a detachment of the Cape Police. The Boers opened fire and skirmishing ensued, lasting for some time. There were no casualties on our side. Our scouts did good work. The last shots in the engagement were exchanged three miles out from Molteno. The stock of a rebel farm was captured.—Reuter's Special Service.

PROTEST BY GENERAL GATACRE.

Capetown, January 17 10-45 a.m.—General Gatacre has made a protest to the Boer commandant at Stormberg against his allowing the wives and daughters of the Boer force to reside in or near the camp. General Gatacre also denied the Boer allegation that ammunition had been concealed by the British in ambulance waggons.—Exchange Telegraph Company.

THE POSITION AT MODDER RIVER.

BOERS LEAVING MAGERSFONTEIN FOR COLESBERG.

Capetown, January 16.—There is good reason to believe that a large force of Boers has been transferred from Magersfontein in the direction of Colesberg.—Reuter.

ENEMY'S ENTRENCHMENTS SHELLED.

Modder River Camp, January 17, 11.15 a.m.—A demonstration in force was made yesterday under Lord Methuen, a division being engaged for the purpose of ascertaining the strength and disposition of the enemy's forces, and at the same time drawing them away from Kimberley, where they have of late been displaying great activity. These objects were attained. The enemy was discovered in great strength, and it was found that they were being reinforced from the direction of Jacobsdal. At half past four our artillery opened fire, their shells dropping in the Boer entrenchments with deadly precision. The attack was directed against the enemy's left flank and bearing round to the east. Firing was continued till sunset. It was for the most part confined to the artillery, although the Guards on our right also fired a number of volleys at long range. The Boers reserved their fire until our force under cover of darkness was returning to camp, when six shells were fired from the enemy's position, without, however, doing any damage, notwithstanding the excellent direction secured by the Boer gunners. There were no casualties on our side. The enemy's loss is unknown.—Reuter.

RECONNAISSANCE IN THE FREE STATE.

THE USEFULNESS OF THE AUSTRALIANS.

On the evening of January 7, General Babington, accompanied by the 9th and 12th Lancers and G. Battery of the Royal Artillery, moved out of Modder River camp and bivouacked at Klokfontein. They continued the march on January 8 to Honey Nest Kloof, where the force was joined by the Victorian Mounted Rifles under Captain McLeish. Early on January 9, General Babington advanced into Free State territory, this being the first time during the campaign that a large force has invaded the enemy's country. Other movements were made simultaneously by a column under Colonel Pilcher from Belmont, south of General Babington's line of march, while portions of the garrisons of Klokfontein and Honey Nest Kloof, under Major Byrne effected a junction with the force a few miles east of the railway and advanced in the direction of Jacobsdal. General Babington moved twelve miles into the Free State, bivouacking at Ramdon, where a Boer commando in laager had been reported. No signs of the enemy were seen.

BOER FARMS VISITED BY THE VICTORIANS.

The Victorians, however, were sent forward, and did some admirable scouting work, feeling their way carefully and rapidly at least twenty miles inside the Free State border. Several farms were visited, but the occupants, having received news of the advance, had vacated them. On the homeward journey, Sineglar's Farm and two others belonging to Commandant Lubbe, the chief of a local commando, were burnt, as they had been used as camps by the enemy. Early on January 10 the force swept round to the south, the scouters and flankers thoroughly searching the country and returned at two in the afternoon to Enslin. Colonel Pilcher's column came in touch with General Babington early in the morning of January 10, and returned to Belmont. Major Byrne's column arrived within four miles of Jacobsdal, and reconnoitred a range of hills forming the extreme left of the enemy's position, which was occupied immediately by 700 Boers. No great force was observed at Jacobsdal, but the presence of Major Byrne must have considerably perturbed General Cronje. The work done by the two regiments of Lancers was admirable. The country was well suited for cavalry movements. Scouting and flanking parties also scoured the ground. Open country was found towards Bloemfontein. An amusing incident occurred in the march of Colonel Pilcher's column. The Queenslanders surprised at a homestead twelve Boers, who fled, leaving fully prepared a good dinner, nicely laid, which the Australians promptly appropriated. One full private of the Victorian Rifles is the son of the Victorian Premier.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

After the occupation of the farm, the Queensland scouts reported that the enemy in force was holding a kopje two miles to the eastward. Pilcher, without any hesitation, prepared to attack them with the small force under his command and sent the Queenslanders forward with the guns for this purpose. The Queenslanders, after more carefully reconnoitring the position (says the "Daily Chronicle") discovered that the supposed enemy were the Victorian Rifles, belonging to Babington's command, who had marched out from Enslin. Both the Queenslanders and Victorians wear "smasher" hats like those of the Boers, and if the mistake had not been discovered in time the consequences would probably have been disastrous to both. As the Victorians came over the kopjes from the north-west, almost in the direction of Jacobsdal, Pilcher, who had been in contact with the enemy all day, at first naturally took them for Boers.

IN PRAISE OF AUSTRALIAN SCOUTING.

The picturesque figures of the expedition (says the correspondent of the "Daily Mail") were the Australians, whose easy postures and loose costumes reminded us of the cowboys brought to London by Buffalo Bill. All of them wore wide-brimmed hats. In some cases the brims of the hats were turned up, in some not; in some instances the crowns were punched in, in others they were shaped like sugar-loaves. No two of the men carried their carbines in the same manner. The British soldiers speak in wonder of the amazing quickness of the Australians in mastering the country. The Colonials can find their way in the blackest night out of any district into which they have gone by day; and every man can fight on his on account without needing to be officered. Already as I have been told, they know the Boer country as well as Rimington's Scouts. They had previously been all over the country invaded by this week's expedition and much farther. They are very eager for the hardest of the work. At Graspan on our way back we found the camp in a waterless district abundantly supplied with crystal water, and learned that miners among the Australians had dug out a well. The Engineers had been ordered to join them in the work, but the Australians asked to be permitted to do it alone.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE MOVE.

It is our belief (says the Modder River correspondent of the "Times") that the extensive, rich region traversed by the three British forces this week can be easily held by us until the end of the hostilities, and, if the present temper of our generals is not changed, we may be sure that the extent of the enemy's country which will soon be practically in our possession will be many times greater than the considerable section of the Jacobsdal district which we already command. General Babington's force is now marching homeward over the old battlefields of Belmont and Graspan to headquarters here; the other forces have already returned to their camps. The importance of the expedition lies wholly in the fact that it is the first considerable demonstration made by the British in the enemy's country, and that in destroying houses and emptying a great farming region we have inflicted damage which the Boers appreciate and consider more serious than the loss of many men in battle.

LIFE IN LADYSMITH.

INTERESTING DETAILS.

Mr. Reid, the second correspondent of the "Daily Mail" in Ladysmith, has got through a long message, evidently written on the 1st or 2nd inst., in which he gives us some vivid pictures of life in the besieged town. He tells us, for instance, that the Town Council is preparing, on behalf of the residents, an elaborate and illuminated address for presentation to General Buller on his arrival.

BOERS PROTECTING "LONG TOM."

Since our capture and destruction of the Boer guns the enemy have taken the greatest precautions to guard their big gun on Umbulwane. The walls of the fortalice, on which the gun is placed, are about 40ft. thick, and the fort is circled with several lines of earthwork and masses of barbed wire. The Boers were in the habit recently of coming north to the base of the hill nearest our camp every night at dusk, a large number remaining overnight with the object of preventing attack in that direction. This was observed by our naval gunners, and a few mornings ago, while it was yet dark, and before the Boers had gone back to the main camp the scrub in which they lay was unmercifully shelled by the Powerful's guns.

THE NAVAL GUNS AT WORK.

The destruction of life must have been great, for the Boers abandoned this part as a camp. They selected the front of the hill about half way down, where thick bushes offered shelter. They crept down there at midnight, and climbed to the top of the hill before dawn on feeling assured that there was no appearance of an immediate attack on our part. But this manœuvre did not escape the keen eyes of our naval men, and the other morning before dawn the front of Umbulwane was raked with shell fire, and Long Tom's fort furiously bombarded it is whispered with explosives of maximum potency. It was thought that Long Tom was disabled, but he resumed firing during the day.

EIGHT THOUSAND SHELLS THROWN INTO THE TOWN.

It is calculated that up to the end of the year 8,000 shells were thrown into Ladysmith. The damage done to property and the number of lives lost are comparatively small. Most of the Boer shells burst on impact and where they strike soft soil they merely bury themselves in the ground, and all danger is over. When they strike stony ground the air is generally full of flying fragments of shell, shrapnel and stones.

SOME WONDERFUL ESCAPES.

Some wonderful escapes are related. While a man was lying in bed a shell entered the window of his room, passed over the bed a few inches above him and buried itself in the floor, throwing it up and wrecking the woodwork of the house. A Carabineer was sitting on a box outside his tent when a large fragment of a shell passed between his legs, destroyed the box, and smashed three rifles within the tent. A trooper stood between two horses, both horses were killed the man was unhurt. A shell pierced the wall of a room where a civilian was shaving. It passed within two feet of the man, wrecked the room, but left him with scarcely a scratch.

CHRISTMAS IN CAMP.

On Christmas Day, despite the eight weeks' siege, the men had sundry extras for dinner, including plum pudding and cigars (Natal brand) which had been purchased by the military weeks before. Liquor has long since been exhausted for average purchasers, and "Tommy's" beer is a matter of ancient history but he is all the better for abstinence from it. Good food, fresh air and a splendid climate have made the troops pictures of riotous good health though they are all chafing under the present inactivity. On Christmas the Boers sent to Intombi camp to ask for the loan of whisky, but, festive season though it was, the request had to be refused. The Boers can take a refusal better than any other country in the world. The next day they sent in to ask us if we had any objection to taking about forty sick burghers into our camp, as they grudged men to nurse them. This meant, of course, the liberation of men to fight us.

A FATAL GAME OF CRICKET.

As several members of the railway bridge guard were playing at cricket a shell struck the railway line near by, throwing up a stone which caught one of the guards in the back of the head and killed him instantaneously. When he was picked up he still held the cricket ball in his hand. He was twenty years old.

THE SIEGE OF MAFEKING.

CHILDREN KILLED.

On New Year's Day the enemy renewed their attack on Mafeking with a vigorous bombardment, which continued the whole day. One man was killed. On the morning of the 3rd instant they placed a gun north-west of the native stadt, and deliberately fired six 9-pounder shells into the women's laager, killing a little girl eight years old, and wounding two other children. This dastardly violation of the methods of civilised warfare roused the utmost indignation in the town, and Colonel Baden-Powell sent a strongly-worded communication on the subject to Commandant Snyman. Two mules, which were killed by a shell, were eaten by the Kaffirs—a sure sign that Mafeking is feeling the pinch of the siege. The strategical position is unchanged. All the wounded, including Captain Fitzclarence, are doing well. Colonel Plumer has arrived near Mochudi with a portion of his forces from Tuli. The estimated strength of the Boers at Sequani, thirty miles southeast of Mochudi, is 200. A second party of Boers is entrenched on the hills near the railway at Crocodile Pools, where they have some guns in charge it is believed, of two German officers. The bridge immediately south of Gaberones has been burnt, but it can quickly be rebuilt. The enemy are reported to be discontented owing to lack of provisions. Some natives from the Boer laager at Crocodile Pools were brought to Mochudi by armoured train on January 9. They report that the enemy under Commandant Eloff are short of provisions, and that the Boers, who are dissatisfied, are threatening to return to their farms.

ALL WELL ON THE 9TH.

Capetown, January 16, 5-30 p.m.—Mafeking all well on the 9th—Exchange Telegraph Company.

The Lourenco Marques correspondent of the "Times" is informed on authority worthy of absolute reliance that six days ago Mafeking was holding its own as pluckily as ever. There is no likelihood of its being compelled to capitulate. There is plenty of cattle and tinned meats. The former are, however, in indifferent condition.

ANOTHER ATTACK.

Pretoria, January 13 (via Lourenco Marques, January 15).—It is officially announced that the result of the bombardment of Mafeking yesterday was the demolition of the fort attacked by the Boers, who had one man slightly wounded.—Reuter.

CONTRABAND OF WAR.

DECISIONS IN THE BUNDESRATH CASE.

The Bundesrath incident has been settled. A telegram from the British Government was received in Berlin on Wednesday, stating that no contraband of war has been found on board the Bundesrath that she will be set free at once and that England will pay compensation as soon as the amount is fixed. In order to avoid the recurrence of similar incidents in future as far as possible the British Cabinet has informed the German Government that it intends to instruct Captains of British warships to observe the rules of "International courtesy at sea" in the widest sense of the phrase

It is highly satisfactory (says the Berlin correspondent of the "Standard") that the question should be settled in such a manner, for the attacks of almost all the German papers, on the Governments of England and Germany alike, had reached such dimensions that a general outcry seemed to be threatening. The article in the "Kolnische Zeitung" was taken by most of them as a starting point for their tirades against the two Governments, because "it has been almost the only important paper in Germany which has commented upon the South African War in a manner friendly to England." But the calmer interpretation of that article now turns out to have been justified, and the question in the Reichstag on the Bundesrath incident will accordingly be answered, in a quiet manner. The reply will show at all events, that Anglo-German relations continue to be excellent, and that there is need to resort to the culmsy and ridiculous methods advocated by the patriotic and Chauvinist papers of Germany.

THE COLONIAL TROOPS.

THE AUSTRALASIAN CONTINGENTS.

Mr. Lyne, Premier of New South Wales, telegraphed to the Admiral in command of the Australian station on Wednesday, saying there is a feeling at Sydney that, owing to the activity of the Boers, precautions should be taken to guard the transports. The Maori King, with the Queensland troops on board, reached Sydney yesterday afternoon and was visited by the Minister of Defence and General French, the Commander of the forces. All was well on board, and the vessel resumed her voyage last night. Nearly a thousand applications have been received for enrolment in the Bushmen's Corps, and 430 men are now in camp. The subscriptions to the Patriotic Fund now amount to nearly £23,000. All the arrangements have been completed for the departure of the second contingent to-day. The warmest feeling of patriotism has been aroused throughout the colony.

CANADA AND THE WAR.

PATRIOTIC SPEECH BY SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

Montreal, January 12.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Premier, speaking at Shebrook to-day, referred to the war in South Africa. In connection with the part which Canada was taking in it, he declared that the sending of the Canadian Volunteers was in response to the unanimous sentiment of the whole population. Canada had acted voluntarily in the matter, and no power in the world could have forced Canada to do as she had done. England was powerul enough to fight her own battles, but Canada had dared to give the world a spectacle unparalleled in history of the Colonies behind the mother country. He asked the French Canadians to do from a sence of duty what the English Canadians were doing from enthusiasm. If the Transvaal Government had granted settlers the religious and political liberty which Canada gave, war would never have broken out.—Reuter.

In reply to criticisms contained in the article of the "Semaine Religieuse," the Archbishop of Montreal writes to the Press:—"We have been loyal, and shall always be. We love France, but claim ourselves as Britain's subjects, and pray that she may keep a glorious place among the nations, because we believe that God has great designs concerning her. We of the French-Canadian race have all to suffer if her prestige were lessened."

BRITISH PRISONERS AT PRETORIA.

"POLITICAL PRISONERS TREATED WORSE THAN CONVICTS."

The well-informed correspondent of the "Times" at Lourenco Marques calls attention to-day to the barbarous treatment of the British prisoners at Pretoria other than those of the regular army, who receive kindly attention from the Boer authorities. Not so the political prisoners or members of the Colonial forces captured. Four more political prisoners from Pretoria gaol have arrived at Delagoa Bay. Mr. P. Townsend, the editor of the "Bechuanaland News," was arrested at Vryburg on November, 14, for publishing Sir A Milner's proclamation the day previous to the declaration of martial law, and was detained six weeks at Pretoria. Mr. Gregory, a Natal farmer, was kept in custody a fortnight, his only offence being the sale of mealies to natives. The two others released are Bloemfontein traders.

Political prisoners (of whom there are about 100 awaiting trial) are treated rather worse than convicts their daily fare consisting of mealies meal porridge, and bread for breakfast, soup, with tough flavourless meat and bread for dinner, and simple mealie porridge for supper. A few possessing money are allowed to purchase milk, syrup, and a number of luxuries. The only liquid supplied is cold watr. During the last six weeks vegetables have been served only twice. A very hard case is that of Captain Haig, of the Rhodesian Police. He was caught near Tuli on the border, immediately after, if not prior to the declaration of war. He was tried by Court-martial at Pietersburg, and sentenced to two years' hard labour. After his capture he was chained to a waggon and fiercely threatened and abused. He has now been sent to work as a convict.

THE BATTLE OF COLENSO.

THE FIGHT FOR THE GUNS.

The mails are bringing in various accounts of the Battle of Colenso from correspondents at the front. "It was in connection with Colonel Long's guns (writes the correspondent of the "Morning Post") that the following officers displayed bravery that has never been surpassed. Captain Schofield and Lieutenant the Hon. F. Roberts both on the staff, with Captain Congreve, Rifle Brigade, who was ably acting as Press Censor but was attached to the staff for the day endeavoured to take the guns away. Under a perfect hail of bullets they vainly attempted to bring up fresh teams of horses. Captain Schofield succeeded in getting away two guns of the 66th Battery, truly a marvellous feat considering their position, but the other horses were quickly disabled and the ten guns had to be left. Captain Schofield seemed to bear a charmed life as he was actually untouched, and Captain Congreve was almost as fortunate, as, though some six bullets passed through different parts of his clothes, he was only slightly wounded in the leg. Poor Lieutenant Roberts, however, was mortally wounded and to every one's sorrow died at midnight on Saturday. It is sad that he should not have been spared to receive the reward he so well deserved. It seems almost invidious to make exceptions when all—officers and men alike—behaved so well on this disastrous day; and even if other deserving cases are overlooked I think none will begrudge those gollant officers their rightful due.

FIELDING SHOT.

The story of the two lost batteries is an epic (says Mr. Bennet Burleigh, of the "Daily Telegraph,") the mere dry bones of which I give, not even artistically put together. The Boer guns began throwing shrapnel, and the machine gun firing solid shot at our men. But the gunners never flinched nor winced, buckling to their work like men who grip a heavy load. Nay, more, some of them in derision began to "field," as at cricket, with the badly-aimed spent shot of the machine cannon. Running aside, they would make a catch and call "How's that, umpire?" Astounding, and yet more astounding, for this story is absolutely true! Boisterous and high, indeed, leapt the gunners' spirits. But their guns were all the while served accurately and hotly, and the ridge of Fort Wylie rang and hissed with the rush, burst, and splutter of sharpnel, mightily unsteadying and thinning the Boers' fire from there. Captains Goldie and Schrieber fell struck dead. Within a quarter of an hour Colonel Long their chief, was knocked over, shot through the arm and body, a bullet passing through his liver and kidneys. He was carried aside 200 yards into a shallow donga, where lay several of the Devons and others. There wounded as he was, Colonel Long, sent for help to overcome the enemy's rifle fire. But it did not come, for there was a difficulty about quickly finding either General Buller or General Clery.

HEROIC PERSISTENCE OF OUR GUNNERS.

As the men weee being shot down very rapidly—for the Boer fire was by that time increasing—Colonel Hunt advised that it would be better to abondon the guns, but Long's characteristic reply was: "Abondon, be damned! We never abondon guns." Subsequently Colonel Hunt called attention to the fact that it was no use firing. There were scarcely any men left and next to no ammunition. After that an order was given to abandon the guns, which for over one hour had fought in face of the fiercest fusilade a battery ever endured. Yet, even then, all was not over, for four men persisted in serving two guns and remaining beside their cannon. One of either pair carried the shell; the others laid and fired their beloved 15 pounders. But two men were left. They continued the unequal pattle. They exhausted the ordinary ammunition, and finally drew upon and fired the emergency rounds of case, their last shot. Then they stood to "Attention" beside the gun, and an instant later fell pierced through and through by Boer Bullets. These, I say, by the light of all my experience in war, these gunners of ours are men who deserve monuments over their graves and even Victoria Crosses in their coffins. Captains Herbert and Fitzpatrick rode with orders to General Clery, and returned to the batteries during the action. Herbert had his horse shot, in fact he had three horses shot that day, and yet himself escaped unhurt. Captain Fitzpatrick rode out twice with orders. In the end those two officers found themselves in the little donga with many more wounded than unwounded. Colonel Long became delirious, constantly repeating, 'Ah! my gunners. My gunners are splendid. Look at them!" About three p.m., they decided to make an attempt to ride out and rejoin the troops who had fallen back. The hail of fire was close and deadly; so much so that to peep above the donga was an invitation to death. Having shaken hands with one another and said good-bye, these officers resolved to attempt an escape. Captain Herbert rode of first, and had his third horse shot in the neck, but he got away clear. Ten minutes later Captain Fitzpatrick made essey. Bullets and shell rained around him, and a luky small solid shot striking between his horses heels put such mettle and speed into the animal that he was quickly borne into safety. The third officer had scarcely got a few yards from the donga when he was killed by a shell.

THE ENEMY TRY TO SHOOT OUR GENERALS.

Our chief troubles seemed to centre in the unfortunate field guns: (says the "Morning Post"), as when their critical position was known, General Buller with General Clery and staff rode over to direct operations. This was done at the greatest possible risk, and it was only by the greatest good fortune that both our generals escaped being seriously wounded. As it was, neither got off scatheless, General Buller being bruised in the side by a splinter of shell while General Clery had aslight flesh wound in the arm. It was astonishing that they did not suffer more, as they were observed by the enemy, who directed their fire for some time on them. Luckily neither were for a moment incapacitated.

THE DISASTER TO THE DEVONS.

Two companies of the Devons and two of the Scots Fusiliers, the matter having apparently got somewhat in advance of their brigade, were detailed to go forward in extended order to the support of the gun—Colonel Bullock, of the Devons, being in command—which led to further disaster. A portion of this force merely succeeded in reaching a donga into which the wounded officers and men of the two batteries had taken cover. Late in the afternoon, when all but our naval guns had been withdrawn, and the Naval Brigade feared to fire in case of hitting our own men, several Boers rode out from the kopje facing the batteries, and came towards the donga. One carried a white flag, presumably to demand a surrender. Apparently the white flag was not observed, as two of the Boers were shot by our men from the donga, the others retiring. Presently some 400 Boers appeared and demanded surrender of men and guns. Colonel Bullock is stated to have declined at first, but on the Boers threatening to shoot the wounded he gave way. Some dispute then arising as to terms ended in Colonel Bullock being knocked down by a clubbed Mauser rifle. It is reported that one of his Devons promptly bayonetted the aggressor, but the poor fellow paid dearly for it by being at once shot himself. The Boers then took the prisoners and guns away, particular care being shown not to omit any of the wounded Artillery officers except Colonel Long, whom they evidently considered mortally wounded.

GALLANTRY OF THE COLONIALS.

Too much praise cannot be given to our Colonial Volunteers under those most trying conditions, many of them being for the first time under fire. The cool manner in which they all retired without the slightest confusion elicited the warmest praise of all who saw it. The behaviour of the doctors attached, nearly all of them being well-known men from Johannesburg, who had joined the different corps from a sheer sense of duty, and some of whom were giving their services gratuitously, also won the admiration of all, attending as they did to the wounded with showers of bullets pattering round them, having been closely under fire during the whole action. Many acts of personal bravery were also seen on this side, one of the most conspicuous being that of Lieutenant Ponsonby, of Horney croft's Mounted Infantry, who, when wounded himself, returned the almost certain death to assist one of his wounded men. To give some idea of the fire to which these men were exposed, an officer of the South African Light Horse told me that out of 180 men of his regiment who went into action 40 were killed, wounded, and missing, while of the remainder there was not one who did not show marks of bullets in some part of his clothing. When the order to retire was given it was carried, but in the most masterly manner. Our Infantry showed no sign of hurrying, and but for the fact of shells dropping thickly among them they might have been engaged in a field day at Aldershot. The fire they were exposed of was admitted by all in a position to judge to have few if any parallels in the annals of war for its fierceness and accuracy, and the wonder is that in the circumstances our loss was not heavier.

GENERAL BULLER EATS SANDWICHES UNDER FIRE.

It was during the advance of the Devons and the Queen's (says the correspondent of the Manchester Guardian) that the series of brilliant attempts to rescue the guns began. A little earlier—about ten o'clock—Sir Redvers Buller had left the position he had appointed for himself at the naval battery—the situation on the right was too serious for a man of Buller's spirit to stay there now—and had ridden off towards the guns with all his staff and the escort of the Natal Police. 'Out of this, please," he said—he was down among the naval twelve-pounders behind Long's guns now. The Boers had perhaps recognised the staff; the whistling in the their trebled. "You oughtn't to be here, sir,' gasped Ogilvy. "I'm all right," my boy, said the General. The staff lingered about the place; Sir Redvers Buller was eating sandwiches, and from the scattered groups of men emerged one of the most gallant trios that ever tried to win the Victoria Cross. Off the three went for the guns—I saw them go—Schofield, Congreve, who had been leisurely giving me notes out of his pocketbook an hour before up near the naval battery, and young Roberts. . . . It was, all no good; a general retirement was ordered, ten guns were left on the field. . . . Sir Redvers Buller and his staff came by me on their return. The General climbed down limply and wearly from his horse like an old, old man. I thought he was wounded with vexation; I did not know then that he was wounded—though slightly—with a bullet, which had passed found his ribs. The horse of Lord Gerard, one of his A.-D.-C.'s, had been hot in the neck; Captain Hughes, the doctor of his staff, had been killed—half blown to pieces—by a shell; one of the Natal Police (the General's escort) had had his horse grazed in the fetlock, in the belly, and in the south, and two bullets had passed through his holsters. That is the sort of fire the General had been under eating sandwiches.

THE BOER ABUSE OF DELAGOA BAY.

It is difficult to trust the efficiency of Portuguese control over goods passing through to the Transvaal. There is little doubt (says the Lourenco Marques correspondent of the "Times") that goods are muggled over the border, whether they are contraband it is impossible to say. Owing to the laxity of the system and the malign influence of Boer agents commanding thousands of pounds, honest officials can easily be hoodwinked. Contraband may be landed by night, thrown into half-laden trucks, and despatched to the Transvaal by the morning train without detection. Moreover, cases labelled "Candles," etc., are hoisted into trucks on the Netherlands Company's pier without even a pretence of examinations.

THE WAR RELIEF FUNDS.

DOWN to the evening of Jan. 18 603,000*l.* had been received at the Mansion House for the Transvaal War Fund. Of this sum 46,000*l.* has, so far, been realised from the collections in the churches in response to the Queen's royal letters. The grants already made are:—To the Patriotic Fund for the Widows and Orphans of the Officers and Men Killed 250,000*l.*; the National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded, 35,000*l.*; Lloyd's Patriotic Fund for Disabled Soldiers and Sailors, 45,000*l.*; the Soldiers and Sailors' Families Association, 90,000.; to the Princess of Wales for distribution at her Royal Highness's discretion among beneficent purposes connected with the war, 5,000*l.* Princess Christian's Convalescent Homes at Bisley, 3,000*l.*; the Portland Field Hospital, 1,000*l.*; the Imperial War Fund, 2,100*l*; the Imperial Yeomanry Hospital, 1,000*l.*; Lloyd's Patriotic Fund for paying for treatment of temporarily disabled in convalescent homes, 1,000*l.*; and the Central British Red Cross Committee, 5,000*l.* From the balance of the Fund placed at the Lord Mayor's discretion it is hopped that substantial aid may be given to officers' widows and orphans.

Among the sums received on Jan. 17 was 334*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* from the Maharaja of Travancore.

The Teheran correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that at a meeting of British residents in Teheran the sum of 270*l.* has been subscribed for the war funds.

The Ottawa correspondent of the *Times* says:—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to become patron of the Canadian Patriotic Fund which has been organised by the Governor-General for the relief of Canadians disabled in South Africa or their dependants.

The Lord Mayor has received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies a copy of a despatch from Mr. A. Carnegie Ross, her Majesty's Consul at Lorenzo Marques, as to the refugees who have arrived there from the Transvaal and the relief extended to them. During October nearly 43 000 black and white refugees, more or less destitute, reached the town, and were housed and fed by a local committee. The local subscriptions were supplemented by grants from the Mansion House Fund and 800*l.* from the Foreign Office. It is intimated that the Mansion House Transvaal Refugees Fund is still open. 160,000*l.* has been remitted to Sir Alfred Milner and 5,000*l.* to the Natal Government.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE JAN. 19.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Capt F G Beville, B
Mr A K Cocheine, B Cov
Mr F L Petre, B Cov
Mr W Amor, B
Mr A Y G Campbell, M Cov
Lieut-Col C J McCartie
Lieut-Col T Graingor
Major G J Younghusband.
Major F G Bradley
Capt F P Webber
Lieut P S Hicks
Lieut G. de la P B Pakenham
Lieut R L Carnegy

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Capt D B Blakeway B 4 mo furl
Capt H T Dennys, B, 4 mo furl (cancels permission to return)
Mr J B Thomson, B Cov 8 mo furl
Mr H Jowers, B Cov, 6 mo M C
Mr E S D Pereira, B 1 mo extraordinary leave on M C
Mr A M Lear, B, 6 mo M C
Mr J Dixon, B, 6 mo extra ordinary leave on M C
Lieut Col J C Marsden, I M S, M, 6 mo M C
Mr L C Miller, M Cov ful to March 25, 1900
Capt W E A Blakeney, 7 days
Capt R F Stanage, 1 day
Lieut F G P Lawrenson, 1 mo
Lieut T J Bolland, till April 25, 1900

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr R J R Glancy, B Cov
Mr G Clendening, B
Mr W E T Bennett, B
Mr E Gibbons, B
Mr A W Lushington, M
Lieut Col R G Iremonger
Capt A A E Campbell
Capt C T W Forth
Capt C H Beville
Lieut S K B Rice
Lieut A R Hey and
Lieut D A D McVean
Lieut L W Fox
Lieut W A Fox

ELEVEN SOLICITORS STRUCK OFF THE ROLLS.

IN the Queen's Bench Division, on Jan. 15, before Mr. Justice Bigham and Mr. Justice Phillimore, Mr. Hollams, who represented the Incorporated Law Society, said he had to bring before the Court the cases of nine solicitors who were alleged to have been guilty of professional misconduct. The Court directed that the following should be struck off the Rolls:—Mr. Ambrose Gibbons Ditton, of 11 Queen Victoria Street E. C.; Mr. Sidney Toppin, of 23 Martin's Lane, Cannon Street; Mr. Thomas Dale, of 2 S[illegible] Buildings, Lincoln's Inn; Mr. Henry Carew Cox; Mr Charles Terdus Green; Mr. John Barrow Clough; Mr. Fredk. Brewster, of Middlesbro; Edward Beall, and George Edward Vincent Sidney Cheesman. On Jan. 11 James Walter Sykes, of Huddersfield, and John Mutlow, of Birmingham, were also struck off the Rolls.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

LORD NORTHCOTE OF EXETER.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, the new Governor of Bombay, was on Jan. 16 the recipient of a series of farewell honours in Exeter, which he has for 20 years represented in Parliament. At noon he was presented in the Guildhall with the freedom of the city, and both political parties and all sections of the citizens were represented at the ceremony. Among those present were the Earl and Countess of Iddesleigh and Lady Rosalind and Lady Elizabeth Northcote, Sheriff, Aldermen, and Councillors. The Mayor Mr. Hamlin) presided. The new freeman signed the burgess roll and made the usual declaration, after which three cheers were given for the youngest freeman, and the diploma of his admission to citizenship was handed to him in a silver-gilt casket of Gothic design. It bore an inscription which set forth that, together with the honorary freedom of the city of Exeter and a purse of 300*l.*, to be applied to the endowment of a cot in the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital, it was presented to Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., C.B., on his appointment as Governor of Bombay, in recognition and appreciation of his conspicuous services as member for Exeter from 1880 to 1899; of the devotion of himself and Lady Northcote to the interests of all classes in the constituency, and especially of those in affliction and distress.

Sir Stafford Northcote, in responding, said it was not easy to command words adequate to express his gratitude for the honour they had done him, and for their generous appreciation of his services during the long time he represented their city in the House of Commons. He had always, in the case of any movement for the good of the city, been able to reckon upon the support of the Corporation and of all the leading citizens, irrespective of party. (Hear, hear.) Their invariable kindness to him had culminated in the presentation of the Freedom of the city, an honour which had been held in the successive generations by many of his ancestors. It was an honour which his father highly appreciated, and he had no doubt that his brother, Lord Iddesleigh, equally valued it. He hoped it would not be unwelcome news to them to hear that that morning he had received an intimation from the Prime Minister that not only had her Majesty been pleased to sanction his retaining the name of Northcote in the peerage—(hear, hear)—but that she had further approved of that name not being disassociated from the city of Exeter (Cheers.) At the present moment the British Empire was passing through a period of stress and of danger. (Hear hear.) They were all proud of the manner in which Exonians and Devon men were bearing their share in the struggle. (Cheers.) He anxiously desired, to the best of his ability, to discharge the new and wider responsibilities with which the Sovereign had entrusted him. If health and strength were preserved to him, he hoped to be permitted at the end of his term of office to return to Devonshire. (Hear, hear.) It would then be his study, although he was the latest recruit to their Burgess Roll, not to be the last in doing anything which might be in his power to promote the welfare of Exeter. (Cheers.)

Later in the afternoon Sir Stafford and Lady Northcote were entertained to luncheon in the large hall of the Rougemont Hotel. The Mayor presided and there was a full attendance of ladies and gentlemen.

Lady Northcote was presented at a concert on Jan. 15 with a handsome album containing the signatures of the subscribers to the farewell reception fund, and Sir Stafford Northcote received a purse of 300*l.*, which he handed over at once to the treasurer of the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital for the endowment of a cot.

INDIAN PROGRESS IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

LORD JAMES of Hereford presided over a meeting held at the Imperial Institute on Jan. 18, under the auspices of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts, at which Sir William Lee-Warner read a paper on "Our Work in India in the Nineteenth Century," describing in some detail what had been accomplished under British influences.

Lord James of Hereford, in opening a discussion, remarked that whether the progress of our native subjects in India was due to the spread of knowledge or the discoveries in science, it must be gratifying to everyone to know that they now lived under such improved conditions. Their progress and prosperity were to be traced to the good government of those people for whom we at home were mainly answerable, and especially ought it to be our gratification to see the result of this policy. It was not sufficient for us to make it our aim that that government should be a good and wise one. We ought, if we could, to make the natives of India believe that their prosperity and good government was especially an object of our consideration at home. Referring to the Proclamation issued by the Queen in 1858, when the nation undertook the management of Indian affairs and the rule of the old East India Company passed away, he characterised it as one of the most eloquent documents penned in Anglo-Saxon language and in a noble cause. That Proclamation was issued by the English Government. It said to the Indian people, "In your prosperity is our strength, in your contentment is our security, and in your gratitude is our best reward." The Indian people knew that those words were truly meant and that everything would be done to secure contentment and prosperity in the country. Knowing the history of that Proclamation, he believed he should have the sanction of those who had practical knowledge of Indian affairs when he said that the freedom conceded to the religious views of the natives was the great cause of contenment. The words of the Proclamation were:—"Firmly relying ourselves on the truth of Christianity, and acknowledge with gratitude the solace of religion, we disclaim alike the right and the desire to impose our predilections on any of our subjects. We declare it to be our royal will and pleasure that none be in any wise favoured, none molested or disquieted by reason of their religious faith or observances, but that all shall alike enjoy the equal and impartial protection of the law, and we do strictly charge and enjoin those who may be in authority under us that they abstain from all interference with the religious belief or worship of any of our subjects on pain of our highest displeasure." Sir William Lee-Warner, himself a most distinguished Indian servant, had spoken of different eras of progress in India. Surely that document marked a new era. It marked the line from which the advance had been made, and he, with the reader of the paper, agreed that during the last 40 years, since that Proclamation was issued, there had been by every Government in this country a desire to carry out the noble sentiment embodied in it. (Cheers.) By slow degrees, but surely, the Indian native was beginning to believe that the promises of the Proclamation were being fulfilled, and that there was security for good government and equality before the law. (Cheers.)

At the close of the discussion a vote of thanks was accorded to the lecturer and the chairman.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 3RD OF FEBRUARY, 1900.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a single brisk rise at Ajmere, the pressure changes have been small. Readings are highest in the north and lowest in the south. Gradients are moderate to slight

Winds are north-westerly to south-westerly in the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, the Indus Valley, Gujarat and at Indore, Khandwa, Nagpur, Amraoti, Malegaon, Bombay, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Masulipatam, while calms and north-easterly to south-easterly breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been moderate to light.

The temperature both maximum and minimum is above the mean of the season in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 97° at Cuddapah and the lowest 46° at Jacobabad.

Humidity changes are very irregular and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Lahore, Allahabad, Karachi, Jeypore, Ajmere, Bhuj, Mangalore and Madras.

There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations.

The weather continues to be fine and settled over the whole country. Moderate to fresh northerly winds are likely to blow along the coast from Kurrachee to Karwar.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(PER TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, FEB. 3.

Saturday's barometrical observations show that pressure has risen from slightly to briskly in North-West India and has changed by small amounts elsewhere. Practically no rain has fallen except at Mymensing where three-quarters of an inch has been received. Temperature has risen rapidly in Orissa and fallen briskly to rapidly in Behar, Chota Nagpur, the Punjab and Rajputana. The mean temperature is normal in Gujrat and Madras Coast and above normal in other provinces. It is nine degrees in excess in Bengal, seven in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the Central provinces and six in Assam and Berar. Night temperature is from seven to twelve degrees above normal in these provinces.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT.—FEBRUARY 3.

10 p.m.	71.9

SUNDAY.—FEBRUARY 4.

6 a.m.	68.1
10 a.m.	77.3
2 p.m.	78.3
[illegible]	79.1

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

AT the public sitting of the Austrian Delegation on Jan. 16, Count Goluchowski replied to nearly every question, or attack, or insinuation by members hostile to his policy, except the interpellations of Dr. Wolff hardt, as to whether England really asked Austria to lend her 5,000 men for Egypt, and whether English recruiting agents are at work in this Monarchy. On neither point, says the correspondent of the Standard did the Foreign Minister seem to consider it necessary to say anything, and as the debate on foreign policy in the Austrian Delegation closed this afternoon—the Foreign Office Budget being voted—there will not be another opportunity for recurring to the subject. Count Goluchowski showed some nervousness, partly, no doubt, because he was repeatedly and, as he said, wrongly accused of unduly interfering in the internal affairs of this half of the monarchy, by which his Czech critics meant, of course, interference in favour of their opponents; and partly because the Triple Alliance, of which so little is heard in parliamentary debates either in Germany or Italy, formed nearly the sole topic of the discussion on foreign policy in both Delegations. The speakers referred to the Triple Alliance, but Germany alone was understood, and that not always in a friendly manner, especially in the Austrian Delegation, where the attacks on Germany by one Czech member after another were never replied by members of other nationalities, as Deputy Ugron's anti-German speech in the Hungarian Delegation had been. The task, therefore, of defending Germany fell upon Count Goluchowski alone. He said:—

Is Germany to blame if she provides for the promotion of her economical interests; even if it is true that she does it under the ægis of the Triple Alliance, which secures peace and stability for her as it does for us? Does anything prevent our making the same use of a peaceful aspect, or pursuing an expansive policy like hers; and is it the fault of the Triple Alliance that we still are where we were a year ago, having made no progress whatever? An earnest protest must be made against the assertion of several speakers here that this Monarchy was placed in a condition of dependence on Germany by the Triple Alliance, and it must also be denied that there was any interference from the German side in our internal affairs. I must also protest against the German Emperor being drawn into this debate, as was done, in defiance of international courtesy and custom, by one member of this delegation. The German Press may have occupied itself with our home affairs, but can I exercise a censorship upon that Press when I have no means of doing so with regard to our own newspapers, especially those published in the German language, with which, if I could, I would begin?

The Foreign Minister then referred to the expulsion of Austrians from Germany, and to various attacks in regard to such old questions as the attitude of Austria towards Crete. He then became a little nervous, and concluded with the remark that his time was too precious to allow him to refer to everything.

The *Norddeutsche Zeitung* publishes the following highly inspired comments on Count Goluchowski's speech:—

Count Goluchowski's friendly utterances on the Triple Alliance are heard here with great pleasure and sincere satisfaction. His declaration about the tasks of the Triple Alliance, and the valuable guarantee it gives for peace, is a noteworthy statement on his part in favour of maintaining and continuing the foreign policy hitherto persisted in by Austro-Hungary, and based on sincere co-operation with Germany. By this statement the Count has also unmistakably towarted those who aspire to give Austria's foreign policy another direction, and has put a decisive end to all doubts concerning his own political tendencies and convictions.

RESCRIPT BY THE CZAR.

The Czar has addressed a New Year's Rescript to Count Mouravieff, in the course of which he says:—

The eminent qualities of which you had given proof in the course of your diplomatic career decided me in 1897 to entrust to you the important post of Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Appointed the guardian of the most important interests of the State, you have co-operated, while conforming exactly to the indications which I gave you, in the realisation of the traditional tendency of Russia to obtain in the Far East an ice-free outlet on the sea. The agreement arrived at with the Government of China relative to the cession in usufruct of the Kwangtung peninsula, with Port Arthur and Dalny, while testifying to the reciprocal friendship and confidence which exist between two great neighbouring empires, fulfils the evident necessities of Russia as a great maritime Power, and will create in the Pacific Ocean a new centre for the commercial and industrial enterprises of the entire world.

The negotiations which were subsequently entered into by my direction with the British and Japanese Governments have led to the conclusion of partial understandings which, by removing any reason for misunderstandings in the political domain, enable Russia to devote her strength to the progressive development of the prosperity of her possessions in the Far East.

I feel particular satisfaction in recording among the services which you have rendered the efforts and the care which you have consecrated to the fulfilment of my inmost desire to assure to all peoples the benefits of real and durable peace. The result of the labours of the Conference assembled at The Hague give me the steadfast hope that solid bases have been established for the realisation of an aim so dear to my heart, all the Powers having recognised the possibility and necessity of generally settling this question.

The *Times*, in an article commenting on the Rescript, says:—

The Czar has given many proofs of his sincere love of peace, as well for its own sake as for that of the much-needed economical development of his empire. It is, perhaps, not travelling too far into the realm of speculation to assume that his repeated references to the importance of maintaining peace have been dictated by two quite recent events. One is the somewhat sensational announcement of an experimental mobilisation of Russian troops in a region where nothing of the kind can be wholly indifferent either to this country or the Ameer of Afghanistan; the other is a very pointed reference, in the financial report of M. Witte, to the causes which at present disturb the money market and lead to financial stringency altogether unfavourable to Russia's peaceful development. The first may not unreasonably be regarded as directly conducing to that general apprehension of possible disturbances which M. Witte describes as tending more powerfully than adverse economic movements or the war in South Africa to shake that public confidence which is the mainspring of enterprise. The Minister of Finance went even beyond description of the causes to which he ascribes the embarrassment of public credit. The concluding sentences of his report constitute a direct appeal to the Czar to allay general apprehension by some clear assurance that so far as it lies with the ruler of 130,000,000 faithful subjects there shall be no addition to the existing reasons for disquietude.

THE RUSSO-AFGHAN FRONTIER.

The Odessa correspondent of the *Times* writes under date Jan. 14:—Information has reached here that the army corps quartered in the military division of Ekaterinoslav has received orders to go to the Caucasus. The reason of the removal of these troops from their present quarters to the Caucasus is in order to take the place of the soldiers forwarded from the Caucasus to Central Asia, particularly that part bordering the Russo-Afghan frontier.

THE FAR EAST.

THE HANKOW CONCESSION.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 17 (*Reuter*).—A Commission has been appointed to decide the question arising out of the action of the Russian Government in contesting the validity of the title of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, and Co. to the property held by them in the Russian concession at Hankow. The British Commissioners Mr. Wade Gardner, manager of the Shanghai branch of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and Mr. Harding, of Messrs. Scott Harding, and Co., Shanghai, will proceed to Hankow in the first week of the next month to meet the Russian delegates, M. Pokotiloff, of the Russo-Chinese Bank at Pekin, and M. Latvinoff, of Messrs. Tokmakoff, Molotkoff, and Co.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

It was officially stated at the Japanese Legation on Jan. 13 that the revived report of tension between Russia and Japan is without substantial foundation. Tokio denied the rumour some weeks ago, and nothing has happened in the interval to qualify in any way that denial. The report is, as far as can be ascertained, the outcome of the exaggerated importance given by some of the Japanese press to the Corean incident. Japan is building war-ships as rapidly as she possibly can, and, especially in the northern island, the army is being largely strengthened. But this activity cannot be attributed to the Corean incident. The programme was decided upon and started on long before that incident happened.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

Paris, Jan. 16 ("Times").—M. Delcasse informed his colleagues at to-day's Cabinet Council that the Chinese Government has just handed to him in Paris the 200,000 frs. ask for as an indemnity for the murder of the two officers of the Descartes at Kwan-chau-wan.

FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

Paris, Jan. 12.—The "Eclair" affirms, in spite of semi-official denials that disagreements have arisen between M. Decrais, Minister for the Colonies, and M. Doumer, Governor-General of Indo-China, M. Doumer will, says the "Eclair," be recalled after the Senatorial elections.

LI HUNG CHANG.

Hong Kong, Jan. 15 (*Times*).—To-day Li Hung Chang called officially on Sir H. Blake, the Governor, and Major-Gen. Gascoigne commander of the forces. A guard of honour of the Welsh Fusiliers was mounted, and the streets were lined with troops from the wharf to Government House. Li wore the yellow jacket and peacock feather, and seemed pleased with his reception. During tiffin with the Governor, Li intimated his cordial acceptance of the offers of British co-operation in the suppression of piracy in the Canton Delta, saying that he was most anxious to maintain the friendliest relations with Hong Kong. Merchants here hope that the advent of Li will tend to the restoration of the security of life and property in Kwang-tung, which was never more disturbed, and also to the introduction of improvements and a subsutantial expension of commerce.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Pekin, Jan. 15 (*Reuter*).—A significant sign of the part which Japan intends to play in Chinese politics in the future is that the Japanese Government has definitely offered to establish a military academy here for the education of Chinese cadets by Japanese officers. The Chinese Government has not yet definitely replied whether the offer will be accepted, but it is believed that there is a disposition in Government circles to favourably entertain the proposal.

MUNYON'S
HOMOEOPATHIC
REMEDIES.

If I were asked what feature of my business ad contributed most to my success I would unhesitatingly say, "Telling the truth."—MUNYON.

AN EVANGELIST OF MYSORE SOUNDS THEIR PRAISE.

Mr. Ben. A. Arogzam, Evangelist, London Mission, Hoskole, *via* Whitefield, South India, writes: "It is nearly eight months since a box of your Asthma Cure was sent to me at my request. I tried it in my own case and found it to be the very best medicine I have ever tried. Kindly excuse me for not writing to you before this, and thanking you for the benefit I received. I am sounding the praises of your remedies far and wide. Being an Evangelist, I have many opportunities of seeing sick people, and find that they gladly accept your medicines when they see that one of their own country has found relief from Munyon's Remedies. I am a living advertisement for your remedies, as I have the greatest faith in them, and tell the same to all others."

Every Day Adds New Names to the Long List of People who have been Restored to Health.

☞ Send for MUNYON'S "Guide to Health."

47 Remedies for 47 Ailments.

Bombay:—BEYNON & Co., THOMSON & TAYLOR, KEMP & Co., and F. B. MURZBAN & Co.; Jumma Musjid:—DARA BROS.; Crawford Market:—D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co.; Byculla:—N. POWELL & Co. and J. D. WARDEN, 117, BAZAAR GATE STREET; Poona:—BEYNON & Co. Igatpura, Lonauli, Mhow, Bhusawal and Nagpur:—The CO-OPERATIVE STORES; Nagpur:—J. J. VELLOZ; Hyderabad (Deccan):—LESLIE GAY & Co; Hubli & Dharwar:—Mr. G. GOBBANAVAR and al respectable Chemists.

Wholesale:—MUNYON'S INDIAN AGENCY.
28, Apollo Street Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

MARTELLS *** BRANDY (Silver Label) at Rs. 52 Per Doz., is equal to many higher priced Liqueur Brandies.

AGENTS:
B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED.
2, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.
(Special Rates to Hospitals, Clubs and Messes.)

NOTICE.

SLATER'S OLD HOLLANDS.
BURKE'S OLD TOM AND DRY GINS.
BURKE'S * * * IRISH WHISKY.
BURKE'S SLOE GIN.
BURKE'S GUINNESS' STOUT.
BURKE'S BASS LIGHT BITTER ALE.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

BEST ITALIAN
VERMOUTH BRANCA
AND
BITTERS BRANCA.
FERNET-BRANCA OF FRATELLI BRANCA MILAN.
PURVEYORS TO THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.
The Only Ones Who Possess True and Genuine Process.
THE GREATEST HONOURS
AT THE CHIEF EXHIBITIONS.
Exact the Signature crosswise on the Label. } "FRATELLI BRANCA & Co.
Beware of the innumerable counterfeits.

APPLY TO AGENTS:
CROFT MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.
SUPPLIERS BY THE BOTTLE.
DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

SIR REDVERS BULLER.

CHARACTER SKETCH BY MR. GOSSE.

To the *North American Review* for January Mr. Edmund Gosse contributes an interesting account of Sir Redvers Buller, written from the point of view of a personal friend. Mr. Gosse desires to show that 'this 'saturnine, bloodthirsty' soldier of the Jingo legend is really a genial country gentleman and a man of refined intellectual culture."

In the first place, then, those who regard Sir Redvers Buller as a sort of mechanical engine of war, with no thought in his head but of fighting, should be told that this typical soldier springs from an entirely unmilitary family. He is the Squire of Downes, and, as his ancestors have been in a long line the head of a large Cornish and Devonshire clan of landed gentlemen, identified for centuries with West country farming and sport. His father, Mr. James Wentworth Buller, was a prominent figure in his day, a man universally respected in the county of Devonshire, which he long represented in Parliament, and in which he spent his whole life in the midst of his tenants. Mr. Buller was a distinguished scholar of Oxford, no sportsman, devoted to literature and art, but above all, to his civic duties as a country gentleman and a magistrate. He married the daughter of Lord Henry Howard, and Mrs. Buller shared his cultivated tastes, read the same books as he diffused over the same circle a kindred influence of refinement. This couple, who lived at Downes in a sort of patriarchal state, were the parents of fourteen children, eight sons and six daughters, Sir Redver being the second son.

From this couple sprang in the next generation a family of strong, sport-loving, farm loving sons, of whom Sir Redvers was the only soldier. With him the army instinct is not hereditary but quite individual. He was born to be a leader of fighting men as others are born to be poets or astronomers. Moreover, until, in 1876, his eldest brother died he had the salutary position of a cadet in the family. Conscious of immense force and ambition, he was obliged by circumstances to look around for the best mode of developing his powers. Had he been the eldest son of Mr. J. W. Buller, it is extremely unlikely that he would have found his business in war at all.

He was educated first at "a hard, rough school" in Devonshire, and then at Eton, which he left to enter the army. His military experiences and his rapid rise to the highest place but one in the service did not, however, prevent him from taking a keen interest in country pursuits.

Sir Redvers Buller's life in the West, of which we never hear anything in London, would be enough to exhaust the energy of some ambitious men. He is untiring in his efforts to improve his land, and he does not disdain to be the chief citizen of his little ancient borough of Credition. He takes an astonishing interest in the affairs of the town. He is chairman of its School Board, one of the twelve governors of its church and administrator of most of its local charities. When he was extremely busy as Adjutant-General of the British Army he always made time to go down west to important town meetings. In consequence he is regarded with great respect and affection in Credition while his popularity is unbounded. It is based on his reputation for sympathy and justice, on the long experience of his straightforwardness. The townspeople know that he will never promise to do more than he can perform, and they realise that he is one of themselves, that he thoroughly understands them. Credition is almost comically proud of Sir Redvers. A mild old man loitering about the church porch the other day was asked if the squire was a favourite. "A favourite here? Well all I can tell you is that if any fellow were to say a word in Credition against the General we should rise like one man and knock him down.' He hunts a great deal, breeds cattle and is an enthusiatic fruit grower. "The whole of the money awarded to him for his successes in the Zulu War was spent in the improvement of his fruit-houses and orchards." Mr. Gosse is struck, too, by his friend's keen interest in literature and art. Though not a great reader, "he has the knack of tearing the heart out of anything that he does read, and in an amazingly short space of time." He "never starts on a campaign without Bacon's 'Essays' and the 'Essays of Elia.'" He has a special liking for Ruskin's works, of which he has collected a large number of early editions. Mr. Gosse tells us also that Sir Redvers Buller was an intimate friend of the late Lord Leighton, and that he "was an early lover of the Barbizon School," of Corot and Daubigny and Diaz.

It is in his social relations that Sir Redvers Buller has been, as it seems to his friends, most oddly misconceived. This "silent, saturnine man" is not silent at all in company that he likes, and his geniality is often radiant. He is certainly formidable in approach but those who are bold enough to advance discover that the lions are chained. He can be very trenchant and even fierce, but the blunt mood passes in a moment and it leaves no wound behind it. Sir Redvers Buller is full of good humour, and underneath a sort of truculence or roughness there are funds of kindly nature. His reputation for silence arises, perhaps, from his disinclination to be floated on the stream of disconnected chat which so often passes for conversation. He likes to concentrate his mind, and certainly he appears to the best advantage as a talker when he is called upon to give a definite opinion on a particular subject. I think I have noticed that he likes to be so directly appealed to. His advice is always clear and fresh practical in its bearing, and illuminated by a twinkling humour. On matters of conduct he is just and yet indulgent, often extremely severe, but never either crabbed or vindictive.

He has a singular art in telling his friends their faults without grieving them, and without seeming to take upon himself the role of a censor. This I regard as one of the most remarkable of his minor qualities. Without inflicting the least offence, he gives other people a window through which they look and perceive their own defects. One of the most eminent of living generals, a very old friend, is in the habit of saying, "Buller's company is very good for me; he tells me my faults, and I keep near him, just as the old ladies like to live near a cemetery, that I may remember my latter end."

Mr. Edmund Gosse declares that Sir Redvers Buller's physical endurance is phenomenal. "He is on the point of entering his sixty first year, yet in mind and body alike he has all the elasticity of youth. No one would dream of calling him an elderly man." One more interesting passage that we may quote shows how great is the confidence that has been placed in Sir Redvers Buller by men of all classes from the common soldier up to Mr. Gladstone:—

There is no doubt that his extraordinary prestige in the English army comes not merely from the illustrious courage and skill of Sir Redvers Buller, but from an almost superstitious confidence which he awakens. Even those who have never seen him believe in him from almost every point of view. He has contrived to make people consider him infallible. Mr. Leveson-Gower once asked Lord Welby, with anxiety, "Who superintends the wine cellar of Grillon's Club?" "Why, Buller," was the reply. 'Well,' said Mr. Leveson-Gower with a gesture of relief "I don't know anything about military matters, but I am quite sure that Buller must be a real judge of wine.' This was but an expression of the instinct which made the demoralised and hunted soldiers in the Soudan smile with satisfaction when they heard he was coming "There's old Buller," they said. "Now we shall be all right again." He gains this reputation, which now amounts almost to that of a fetish, by the serene determination with which he sets about his work. In the "Tragic Comedians" Mr. George Meredith has a phrase literally hammered out to fit Sir Redvers Buller: "The sense of power in him was leonine enough to promise the forcing of a way, whithersoever the path." Sir Redvers has been known to admit with a little touch of remorse, that it is a fault with him that when he thinks a thing ought to be done he admits no obstacle in the way of its completion.

Once, at a dinner party, a discussion arose as to the relative merits of the Biblical military heroes and of modern generals. Someone who took the antique side quoted Joshua as an instance of a soldier the like of whom could not be matched in modern history. Mr. Gladstone, in his vehement way, took this up at once. Joshua! Joshua! he exclaimed, Why, Joshua couldn't hold a candle to Redvers Buller as a leader of men!" This was the more valuable a tribute in that Sir Redvers was never a supporter or much of an admirer of Mr. Gladstone. But this is the impression the General makes with his imperturbable and cheery force.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

THE cadetships offered at the recent examination for the Royal Military College, with a view to appointments in the Indian Staff Corps, have been allotted to the undermentioned candidates:—

QUEEN'S CADETS.

Wilford, A L

Wardell, C G V M

INDIAN CADETS.

Garstin, W A McD
Brind, R M
Buller, N M
Hewett, M S
Morica, R C L

Carruthers J H de W
Tulloh, J F S
Skene, J G
Crosthwaite, J S
Hay, C O

HONORARY INDIAN CADETS

Dalmahoy, J F C

Channer, B G.

COMPETITORS.

Ogilvie, G D
Reid, A D
Crosthwait, L G
Stacey, W R B
Roe, A R M
Lyell, A G
Gannon, C B
Young, R C
Graham, C P
Bailey, F M
Hensley, F K

McCudden, J H
Wood, A C L
Flint, A L A
Clutterbuck, C H
Cunningham, C C
Williams, V P B
Vanrenan, D H
Bonham-Carter, JAIE
Smith, C W G
Padday, W H

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND IN ASIA.

WRITING on Jan. 8, the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* said:—Since the outbreak of the war the "Novoe Vremya" has continually preached the necessity of the presence of a Russian agent at Cabul. The other day it informed its readers that according to information received from a trustworthy source, the Russian Government had no intention of proposing to have its representative in the Afghan capital. Everbody knew that from the very first, except the "Novoe Vremya," which was the only source of any idea of such a proposal. Yet the "Novoe Vremya" continues to foster it. In a recent article on the present international situation, which the 'Novoe Vremya" seems to think has been specially created by Providence for Russia's particular benefit, it advises that this situation should be taken advantage of in order to obtain the final repeal of all former treaties and agreements with England and to secure the free development of Russia's prestige in Central Asia which has hitherto been fettered by the obstacles put in her path by England. The way to do this is by having a Russian Resident at Cabul. Russia should profit by the occasion to reorganise her political position in Central Asia according to her requiremonts. "It must be observed," says the writer 'that our position in those parts has been embarrassed up to the present not at all by the actual power of England which is not to be compared with that of Russia, but principally by diplomatic reminiscences of the agreement of 1873, whereby Russia consented not to send her agent to Cabul. But that agreement was in fact, repealed (the *Novoe Vremya* should have said broken and violated) by the despatch of General Stolietoff to the Ameer Shere Ali. The English, in any case, have succeeded down to the present day in attaching a sort of magical power to the remains of that old piece of office paper, although since 1873 everything has been completely changed in the region in question. The Transcaspian Railway has developed serious economic interests for Russia in that part of the world; an enormous territory has been fully organised there which cannot remain subject to the present uncertain and ill-defined relations which the Ameer of Afghanistan; the balance of trade in that zone has deserted England to come over to our side, and Russia's political influence unquestionably surpasses that of England many times over."

The current number of the Vienna *Journal for State and Political Economy* publishes an article on Central Asian affairs of which the following is the concluding paragraph:—There will be a collision between the too Great Powers in Asia, but it will not be as soon as is generally supposed. There can be no doubt on which side our sympathies and those of the whole of mankind ought to be. Quite independently of our immediate interests, it ought not to be forgotten that in Asia, as everywhere else, England is favourable not only to civilisation but also to the policy of the open door. All English colonies and protectorates are free to the industry and commerce of the whole world on equal terms. All Russian possessions are hermetically closed to every body. That says everything there is to be said on the subject, and plainly shows on which side our interests lie. Consequently it can only be hoped that England's military preparations will be more efficient for her great task in Asia that they were for what she has undertaken in South Africa.

FIGHTING ON SUNDAYS.

THE military expert of the "Manchester Guardian" writes:—I have been much struck with the fact that everybody who writes in behalf of a day of humiliation is agreed on one point, at least, that the nation ought to humiliate itself because they have not attended to the particular advice tendered them by the writer. The peace-at-any-price party think that we ought to humiliate ourselves because we have not attended to their recommendations: Mr. Stead because we have not taken him for our guide, philosopher and friend; Canon McColl because we did not under his orders go to the relief of the Armenians. None of these gentlemen seem to recognise that there are those of us who think that it would have been one of the deadliest mistakes that we could have committed quite independently of the question whether it would have been wise or not, to have acted in each case as they propose. This feature is common to them all. There is, however, yet a further proposition which has been set forth with much energy by some correspondents whose views have reached me. That is that the one cause for which we both ought to humiliate ourselves, and the one that is in fact the secret of all our failures, has been that our Generals have fought on Sunday. It is, therefore, rather interesting to note how very many battles have taken place on Sunday. Certainly their result has not always corresponded with the views of the extreme Sabbatarians. To begin with, since these comments were made, General French has carried out a most successful operation, which was due to a movement on Sunday. The great Battle of the Nile, by which Nelson destroyed the fleet of Napoleon and made the scheme on which the future master of the Continent had set his heart—the conquest of Egypt, with a view to the conquest of India—impossible, took place on Sunday; Vimiera, the first great European success of the Duke of Wellington, was fought on Sunday; Fuentes d'Onor, perhaps the most fiercely contested and risky of all Wellington's battles in the Peninsula, was fought on a Sunday; Orthes also was a Sunday battle. Ciudad Rodrigo was captured on a Sunday. It is almost needless to say that Waterloo and Inkerman were Sunday battles. The outbreak of the Mutiny—which was, it must be admitted, not successful ultimately for those who took part in it, but which shook our dominion in India and exposed us to almost as great anxiety as the present campaign—occurred on Sunday. The great stroke which dealt the first deadly blow against the centre of the Mutiny—the capture of Delhi—was delivered on a Sunday. The fight at Rorke's Drift was on Sunday. Both Firkeh and Omdurman were Sunday battles.

I have limited myself in this statement to our English fighting during the present century. The list might be indefinitely extended if one went back over the great battles of the past. If one were to select a day of the week on which the most important incidents of war have occurred, my own impression, without absolutely making a statistical calculation, is from my knowledge of past history that Sunday is the day one must name, and that it has been quite as frequently the assailants on that day who have won the victory as the defenders. So far, therefore, as the government of the world is to be judged on the principles which some of these gentlemen have put forward, facts are against them. I may mention that there is a curious discussion in the Apocrypha on the subject. It many years ago much interested me, and may perhaps interest some of my readers, especially those who have written to me on this subject. The sons of Maccabee had a very strong feeling when their struggle first began against even any resistance to their enemies on the Sabbath. A reference to the 1st Maccabees, 2nd chapter and 28th verse, will show that the story runs thus:

> Mattathias and his sons fled into the mountains. . . . Now when it was told unto the King's servants having come aginst them and made war against them on the Sabbath day, they said, we will not go forth to profane the Sabbath day. So they, the King's servants, rose up against them in battle on the Sabbath day and slew them and their wives. Now when Mattathias understood thereof he said, if we fight not for our lives and laws against the heathen they will qickly now root us out of the earth. At that timu therefore they decreed saying, Whosover shall make battle with us on the Sabbath day we will fight against him. So they recovered the law out of the hand of the Gentiles, neither suffered they the sinner totriumph.

It is perhaps almost needless to say that I do not quote this story for the majority of Englishmen, who do not consider the Sunday as "the Sabbath," and do not accept an ruling which would debar them from performing a national duty, or any other duty, upon Sunday. As a question of the experience of attempting to follow out the strict Sabbatical law in relation to fighting, the conditions under which the great warrion of the Jews, the Maccabees, came to the conclusd that the Government of the world is conducte y on different principles from those suggested b some of my correspondents, I think the citation is useful and interesting. I remember well, though without closely looking it up I cannot quote the exact circumstances, that Alfred, in his defence of England against the Danes very much offended some of the old monkish chroniclers by fighting battles on Sunday. Nevertheless, so far as one may judge from the result of his wars as a whole, the decision from on High was not given against him quite on the lines suggested by these amiable enthusiasts. I can only, therefore, look upon this as an analogous case to those of Canon McColl, Mr. Stead, and Mr. Hocking, who are each of them firmly convinced that the one duty of the world and of England has been to accept them severally as its sole directors.

I should have been very glad, if I could have done so in reasonable space, to have carried my historical study through all the ages in different countries, but I think this statement may be accepted as a fair representation of what would be found to be the case pretty generally. That is to say, that there is no indication whatever in history of victory or defeat depending upon this matter, and as the challenge is made expressly on the ground that it happened that Nicholson's Nek and Sir William Gatacre's movement upon Stormberg were carried out on a Sunday, I fear that the argument falls to the ground.

AN instance having recently occurred of an officer on sick leave in England applying for employment on active service in South Africa, the War office has intimated that the Commander-in-Chief greatly deprecates such requests, as he considers it is the duty of officers on sick leave to use every endeavour to regain their health with a view to returning to their corps to resume the duty which their ill-health as thhrown on others.

FAST LIVING AND DEEP DRINKING.

POPULAR PAPERS AND CHEAP MAGAZINES.

DR. R. F. HARTON, preaching a New Year's sermon at Hampstead, upon the words from Wordsworth's sonnet "Plain living and high thinking," referred to the war, said that for some time past the tide has been flowing in precisely the opposite direction. I feel painfully aware that the apparent motto of England for some time past has been fast living and deep drinking rather than plain living and high thinking. As Dr. Fairbairn has just most strikingly shown, the great advancement of the Empire has been achieved in a century which in the main has not been a century of wars but a century of peace. It has not been the soldier, or even the sailor, that has built the Empire of England. It has been the love of law, the sense of discipline, the feeling that government and justice are the pride and glory of the people. It has been the expansion of our commerce, which only expanded because it was honest, and which gave to Englishmen a name in every part of the world as truthful and praiseworthy. This sonnet of Wordsworth's has its point of encouragement, because the great voice of the man calling us to plain living and high thinking produced the great century that is coming to an end. It seems as if the great spirit of the past century has gone, and that the wise and noble teachers are unheeded. It seems as if we listened only to popular papers and cheap magazines which are conducted by young men, and absolutely ignorant young men, whose only object is to obtain a wide circulation and to make money, who have no scruple whatever in misleading the public mind, partly from ignorance and partly from want of principle. It seems as if we had surrendered ourselves to just that kind of guidance which no great nation has ever acknowledged, and we shall never probably understand the incalculable mischief which these thoughtless leaders have done to England and the British Empire in the past six months, deliberately poisoning the mind of the country, withholding and misrepresenting facts, and so perverting that spirit which I still believe to be the spirit of England, a spirit of justice, of mercy, and of chivalry which would not, if it knew, sin against the right of any people feebler than itself. While we have surrendered ourselves to guidance of this kind we have permitted the whole force of dangerous influences to work upon the national mind—a passion for wealth, the lust of Empire, the childish belief in big armaments, and the complete disregard—the cynical disregard—of moral laws as applied to national life. We have seen stated in the newspapers, and even in more permanent literature, that stupid fallacy which is attributed to Napoleon Bonaparte, that God was on the side of the great battalions. Is it possible that any man is blind enough not to see the absurdity of that. Napoleon said that God was on the side of the great battalions. Who had the great battalions? Napoleon. Was God on his side? It is incredible that men should close their eyes to this patent fact in history: God has never been on the side of the great battalions. He has always been on the side of justice. While we have been debauching our minds with the most stupid fallacies we have allowed vulgar luxury not only to take possession of the rich but to excite the admiration of the sober middle class. Love of pleasure, wild and dissipated pleasure, has degraded many of our young people. The loud warnings of the past have been neglected. You would suppose that Gibbon had never written the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire." You would suppose that history had no lesson to teach us. Yet it is as certain as any fact of science that luxury destroys a nation. It takes away the mental vitality on which national greatness depends. Luxury and mental decay go hand in had. When our foolish leaders have enervated and ruined multitudes of our people they break out into the wildest passion directly the result of their destructive teaching appears. As they are braggarts before the battle they are cowards in the hour of defeat. I believe that God in His great goodness has during the last three months been giving us as a nation a warning which I hope we may be able to see. He taught Israel of old by disaster and captivity, and He is teaching us to-day. We have only to remember that a little country has defeated this great Empire in arms, that we have sent out an army larger than we sent to meet Napoleon, and that we have achieved no success. Apparently there has been no want of manly courage, no want of enthusiasm. Yet our generals stand there repulsed. I believe that God is humbling us in order that he may turn us back to the ancient ways of plain living and high thinking, to see "The homely beauty of the good old cause, And pure religion breathing household laws." A nation's greatness like the greatness of a man, never can exist in the abundance of possessions. It is what we are, not what we possess, which makes us great. I want to know if ever in the history of the world there has been a more ridiculous spectacle, or one more calculated to teach us the meaning and folly of riches than those men who succeded in plunging England into war to secure their opportunity in the gold mines, who have now gone from the scene of battle leaving the whole struggle to this great country and go whining and whimpering about the streets of Capetown asking how much compensation England will give them for their lost opportunites in the mines during the war. In the advancement of the world God does not intend everything to depend on physical force. It is more and more the brain that makes the nation the disciplined power of the brain. The strong nation in the future will be the nation of men and women who are most carefully and scientifically educated. It is the mental that makes the man, and it is as mental forces and not as mere brutes and animals that men and nations must be judged. Teach your boys that luxury is unmanly, and teach your girls that it is unwomanly; that the luxurious woman makes a bad mother for a race of men. Teach your children to hate with a fine scorn these pampered ways that have crept into England. Teach them the tremendous possibilities of the mind. Save your children from the mental debauchery of cheap papers. Save them from that tit-bit kind of literature which has worked havoc amongst us. Give them the feeling that tit-bit must be bad unless it comes as the result of some honest labour. Kindle in their minds the desire for great books, great writers, and great thinkers.

THE 1st Battalion South Staffordshire Regiment and the 2nd Battalion Cameron Highlanders, stationed at Gibraltar, have been ordered home. They will be relieved there by the 2nd battalion Liverpool Regiment and the 2nd battalion Leicestershire Regiment.

NOT for at least twenty years has such an extraordinary winter been known at Davos and other high stations in the Alps, as prevails at present. In the first place the snow was very late in coming. When it did arrive there came also extraordinarily low temperatures, followed now by a complete breakdown in the winter weather. At the time of writing—it actually rains—and rain is quite a rarity at Davos in January. Moreover, for several days past there has been a rapid thaw, and on Tuesday afternoon the Curverein had to pull down the red flags over the skating-rink, which denote that it is open to skaters. All the snow and ice sports, in fact, which form so great an attraction in these high Alpine resorts at this time of the year, have practically come to an end, and the many important events in skating, tobogganing, curling, &c., which have been planned to take place within the next week or two will have to be abandoned or postponed. This state of thing is, of course, a bitter disappointment to the many English people who have come out to enjoy the winter sports, and it is also having its effect upon the many invalids who have come out to be benefitted by the wonderful clear, cold, sunny weather which usually characterises the winter at Davos.

Bracing! Refreshing! Invigorating!
ADD A LITTLE
Condy's Fluid
TO YOUR BATH.
The effect is magical.
BEWARE OF COLONIAL IMITATIONS.
INSIST ON BUYING "CONDY'S FLUID."
The following name and address should be at foot of label:—
CONDY & MITCHELL, 65, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND

Refreshing! Invigorating!
ADD A LITTLE
CONDY'S FLUID
TO YOUR BATH.
THE EFFECT IS MAGICAL.
Beware of Colonial Imitations
Insist on buying "CONDY'S FLUID."
The following name & address should be at foot of label.
Condy & Mitchell, 65, Goswell Rd., London, Eng

SOCIAL NEEDS.

Whatever questions of Social Needs may exist, and however much we may rack our brains to discover satisfactory solutions of them, there is at least one—and certainly not the least important—province, in which the solution has been found. For is not the question "What is our best daily beverage?" of importance to all classes of society? And is any other answer to that question possible, from disinterested persons, than "Van Houten's Cocoa"? It is more wholesome than any other drink. it is nourishing and easy to digest; refreshing, without acting injuriously on the nervous system, in the way that Tea, Coffee, and other drinks do; and its delicious flavor in no way palls on the taste after continually using the cocoa. As regards its price, it is, as thousands can testify from practical experience, not at all dear to use.

What a pity all social questions cannot be answered as easily as the above one; but their answers require a great deal of thinking about. Those who are busy thinking about them, cannot do better than take a cup of Van Houten's Cocoa daily, as for helping the brain-worker it is without equal.

BE SURE YOU TRY
VAN HOUTEN'S Eating CHOCOLATE.

KINAHAN'S LL & GLENISLE WHISKIES
"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."
PURE, MILD, and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.
"It is peculiarly well adapted for Medicinal purposes."—
LANCET, 28 *March*, 1896.
"It is evidently of high quality."—
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, 30 *May*, 1896.
THE FINEST SCOTCH WHISKY SOLD.
Agents wanted where not represented.
KINAHAN & CO., LTD.,
Guildford Street, York Road, Lambeth, S.E., London, and Dublin.

BABES
THE BEST DILUENT & DIGESTIVE OF COWS MILK IS BARLEY WATER
Made From
ROBINSON'S
PATENT
BARLEY

"G.B."
FOR DIABETES.
FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS
DIABETES
FOR RHEUMATISM.
FOR GOUT.
WHISKY.
Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors.
GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE LONDON

ATKINSON'S
EAU
DE
COLOGNE
THE FINEST ENGLISH MAKE.
More Fragrant; More Lasting; and very much more refreshing than all others.
USE ATKINSON'S ONLY
AND BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
Only genuine with "WHITE ROSE" Trade Mark
Of all Dealers & of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON, Limited
24, Old Bond Street, London.

THE GREAT REMEDY
BLAIR'S
GOUT
PILLS
FOR
Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago
The EXCRUCIATING PAIN is quickly relieved and cured in a few days, by these celebrated Pills. Sure, safe, and effectual. Sold by all Stores throughout India.

GOLD & SILVER
THREADS,
LACES, CORDS,
BRAIDS, BULLIONS,
Of every description
for Embroidery.
BENTON & JOHNSON,
63, King's Cross Road,
LONDON.

The Only Food for Delicate Infants
CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD
THE BEST FOOD FOR ALL INFANTS
CARNRICK & Co Ld. HART ST. LONDON

FREEMAN'S
ORIGINAL
CHLORODYNE.

None genuine without the "Elephant" Trade Mark.
Held in highest estimation for more than half a century.
CURES
DIARRHOEA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA,
NEURALGIA, AGUE, COLDS, DENGUE FEVER

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, ESQ., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER, } Managers.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.
AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received on terms which may be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
G. H. TOWNSEND, Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 4 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.
JAMES MURDOCH, Manager.
22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LONDON, MADRAS RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.
SUB-AGENCY:—MURREE, (April to October.)
CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.
RESERVE FUND...— „ 1,00,000.
RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS 9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.
The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.
Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—
1 and 2 months—6 per cent. per annum.
3 months—7 per cent per annum.
Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.
Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.
By order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK, Manager
Bombay, 1st February, 1900.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„	12,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„	7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Fransisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tentsin.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
Y. MATSUO, Manager.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

DOCTOR MENIST
SPECTACLES.
REVISED PRICES

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel. Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	1[illegible]
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.
Finest quality PEBBLES at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.
Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration
THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.
Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.
SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA

R. MULL'S
WELL KNOWN
KANGRA VALLEY TEAS
In Boxes of 10 lbs, and upwards,
from Ans 8 to Rs. 1 per lb.
R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
10, MARINE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

Observe the Signature

In Blue Ink across the Outside Wrapper of every Bottle.

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

PERFECTION IN

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

CUR NEW SPECIALITIES.
NEVER BEFORE IMPORTED INTO INDIA.

CROWN PRINCE
Rs. 45 per 1000.

ADMIRAL
Rs. 40 per 1000.

These Cigarettes have been recently placed on the market, and, by their excellent quality, have already secured a sale of several thousands.

Guaranteed fresh, consignments, received by every P. & O. Mail.

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

MOIR'S
Pure Jams.

Assorted kinds in 1 lb. Flat Tins.

Manufacturers:
JOHN MOIR & SON, LIMITED,
LONDON, ABERDEEN & SEVILLE.
Head Office:—9 and 10, Great Tower Street, London, E.C.

S. & H. HARRIS

FOR
Boots, Shoes,
Harness,
AND ALL
Black Leather
Articles.

Does not injure the Leather.

Requires no Brushing.

ASK FOR IT.

WATERPROOF.

HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet.	JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.
Manufactory: LONDON. E.

SMOKE
GOLD TIPPED CIGARETTES,
THE RAGE OF THE DAY.

Rs. a.
EXTRA flowers, largest, per tin box of 50 ... ... 3 8

EXTRA flowers, large, per tin box of 50 ... ... 3 0

EXTRA flowers, (No. 1) Medium, per tin box of 50 ... ... 2 8
N 2 Delicate aromatique, (Medium) per tin box of 50 ... ... 2 0
N 3 Full flavoured, (Medium) per tin box of 50 ... ... 1 8

EXTRA flowers, small, per tin box of 50 ... ...

MANUFACTURED
By D. MACROPOLO,
BOMBAY.

New Era in Cod Liver Oil Manufacture.

We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

PETER MOLLER'S
HYDROXYL-FREE
COD LIVER OIL.

The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations*." This latter [illegible] disagreeable property has been removed by Möller's New Process.

The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—Möller's Cod Liver Oil.—"It would be [illegible] to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free [illegible] one [illegible] tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."

"HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR

THE VERY FINEST DRESSING.
Specially Prepared and Delicately Perfumed.
RESTORES THE HAIR.
PROMOTES THE GROWTH.
ARRESTS THE FALL.
STRENGTHENS THE ROOTS.
REMOVES DANDRUFF.
ALLAYS ALL IRRITATION.

Full description and directions for use in 20 languages supplied with every bottle.

1s., 2s. 6d., and (3 times 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per Bottle, from Druggists, etc., all over the world.

EDWARDS' HARLENE CO., 95 & 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, ENG.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS:

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with Betts's Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signature.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Limited, 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

JOHN AHPOW (CHINAMAN),
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

Manufacture Strong and Elegant Boots and Shoes of various kinds, from best English Leather and other Materials, for Ladies and Gentlemen.

CIVIL and Military Boots and Shoes are also made to order and perfect to measure at very reasonable prices.

Trial Order earnestly requested. *Repairs in Leather undertaken.*

WORKSHOP 6, Tamarind Lane, FORT, BOMBAY.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH.
SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONIA
MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., GUILDFORD ST., LAMBETH, LONDON, S.E.

• GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

Benger's Food
FOR INFANTS,
INVALIDS & THE AGED
Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

From an Eminent Surgeon:
"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:—
"For many years in India, a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest man or the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support, namely, REAL WORTH."

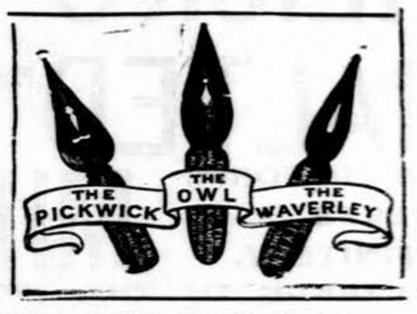
BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

THE BOONS AND BLESSINGS.

Recommended by 3007 Newspapers.

"They are a Treasure."
Standard.

Sold by all Stationers.



"The Waverley Pen is a Treasure."
Standard.

"The Owl Pen is par excellence the Ladies' Pen."
Court Journal.

"The Pickwick Pen embodies an improvement of great value."
Engineer.

They come as a boon and a blessing to men,
The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON, LTD., WAVERLEY WORKS, EDINBURGH.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT

(the Original),
Signed J. v. Liebig in Blue,
KEEPS FOR ANY TIME IN ANY CLIMATE.

THE ONLY RELIABLE DISINFECTANTS ARE

CALVERT'S No. 5 FLUID CARBOLIC,

In 8 and 16 oz. Ribbed Bottles at 1/- and 1/6 each; also ½, ¼ and 1 gallon Tins, at 2/6, 4/- and 6/6.

The quality adopted as Standard Disinfectant by the British Government after bacteriological tests: and

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC POWDER,

In 6d., 1/- & 1/6 Dredgers; 7 & 14 lb. Tins (to refill Dredgers), 2/6 & 4/- each.

Guaranteed to contain 15 per cent of CALVERT'S No. 5 CARBOLIC (the Strongest Disinfectant known), and lightly sprinkled through a dredger it is the cheapest and most effective preparation.

WILL NOT CLOG PIPES OR DRAINS.

Can be obtained at Chemists, Storekeepers, &c., but be sure that you get "Calvert's," and refuse imitations.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, England.
Awarded 80 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk

Full Cream.

As a guarantee of quality see that the MILKMAID Trade Mark is on every Tin.

Largest Sale in the World.

ALL WHO DESIRE TO HAVE SOFT VELVETY SKIN, CAN OBTAIN IT BY USING

BEETHAM'S LAIT "LAROLA" Regd

AN IMPROVED Preparation of their CELEBRATED GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER.

"IT KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, *AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.*

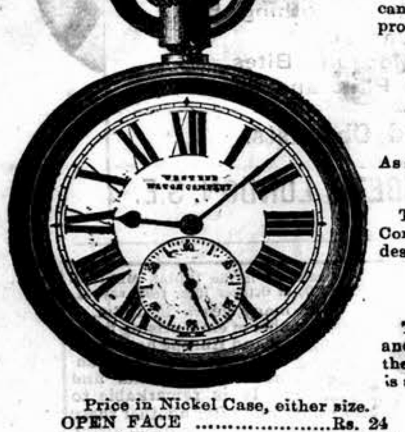
IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Ld.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

WEST END GUARD'S WATCHES.



THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY'S GUARD'S *Keyless* Lever WATCHES have been adopted by the Majority of Indian Railways for Guard's and Driver's use. These Watches are Specially Designed with a view to the requirements of Railway Service, *viz.* :—GREAT STRENGTH and PERFECT ACCURACY They are made with very bold hands and figures, so that the time can easily be read at night, and the cases are Damp and Dust-proof. They are made in two qualities.

THE PIONEER (Guaranteed for three years).
As supplied to the East Indian Railway Co., &c.
In Open Face, Nickel Silver Case. Price Rs. 25.

THE STANDARD OR IMPROVED GUARDS.

(Guaranteed for six years.)

As supplied to the Bombay, Baroda & Central India Railway Co., &c.
In Open Face, Nickel Silver Case............Price Rs. 32.
" " Sterling Silver Case .... " " 50.

This Watch is specially recommended to Engineers, Surveyors, Contractors, and others requiring a Watch of the most accurate description combined with the ability to withstand rough usage.

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH.

As supplied to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

This Watch is made in 18″ or ordinary size (2 inches Diameter) and also in 16″ or small size (1¾ inches Diameter). It is made on the same principle as the Pioneer Watch, but is of smaller size, and is also guaranteed for three years.

Price in Nickel Case, either size.		Price in Sterling Silver Case, either size.	
OPEN FACE	Rs. 24	OPEN FACE	Rs. 38
HUNTING	" 26-8	HUNTING	" 42
HALF-HUNTING	" 29	HALF HUNTING	" 45

Also in Black Oxydised Steel Cases. Open Face only. Either size Rs. 26-8.

We invite special attention to these Watches in Sterling Silver Hunting and Half Hunting Cases. Their neat appearance, heavy cases, and sound qualities make them SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATIONS AND PRIZES. Suitable Inscriptions can be engraved at a Moderate Cost.

Any of the above Watches will be forwarded by V. P. P. at our risk to any part of India or Burmah.

Our Illustrated Price List of Watches, Clocks, &c., will be sent Post Free on application to

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY.

BOMBAY—31, HORNBY ROW. 11, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

The Best Food for Infants and Invalids in all Climates.

ALWAYS READY. NO COOKING REQUIRED.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK.

FULL NOURISHMENT.
PARTLY PREDIGESTED.
STERILIZED.

PURE MILK, COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT.

IN POWDER FORM.
KEEPS INDEFINITELY.

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.

Of all Chemists and Stores.

Vinolia Soap

Don't use
Boiled Soap
for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports :—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel; the safest and most gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA **MAGNESIA**

Sold Throughout the World.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

CINDERELLA

BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN

Are Celebrated the World over for

ELEGANCE, FIT, STYLE AND DURABILITY.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO DRYING FOR EXPORT.

SOLE MANUFACTURER—

JAS. F. WILLIS, Worcester, England, Est. 1856.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

Agents required for Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon and Ceylon.

CINDERELLA MARITO CALCEOLO REGI NUPSIT
TRADE MARK
CINDERELLA (REGD.)

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878 : 1889.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

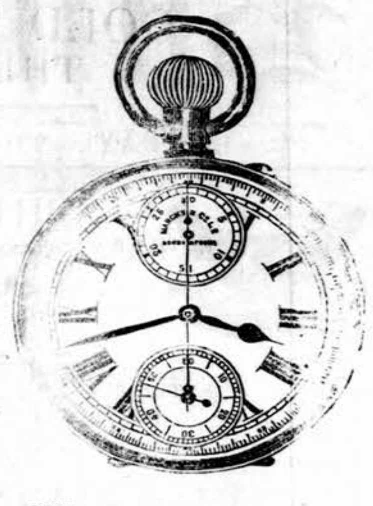
Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
DEALERS IN GEMS.

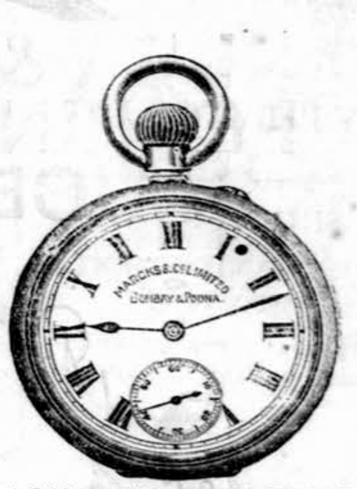
WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS.

BOMBAY & POONA.



Gold, crystal face, Keyless lever, minute recorder Chronograph. First-class quality. Cash Rs. 210.

Gold, Double crystal face, minute recorder Chronograph. Cash Rs. 180.



18-ct. Gold, crystal face, English, Keyless lever ¾-plate compensation balance, Brequet Palladium spring. Cash Price Rs. 270; Credit Rs. 300
18-ct. Gold, Half-hunter, Rs. 337; " " 375
18-ct. Gold, Full-hunter, Rs. 324; " " 360

THE RAILWAY TIMEKEEPER.
Sterling Silver, crystal face, English, Keyless lever, ¾-plate movement. Cash Rs. 95.

THE COVENTRY WATCH.
Sterling Silver, crystal face, English, Keyless lever, ¾-plate compensation balance.
Cash Rs. 63.
Sterling Silver, Half-hunter do. do.
Cash Rs. 72.
Sterling Silver, Full-hunter do. do.
Cash Rs 67-8.

THE MILITARY WATCH.
Sterling Silver, crystal face, Keyless lever.
Cash Rs. 40-8.
Sterling Silver, Half-hunter, Keyless lever.
Cash Rs. 55.
Sterling Silver, Full-hunter, Keyless lever.
Cash Rs. 45.

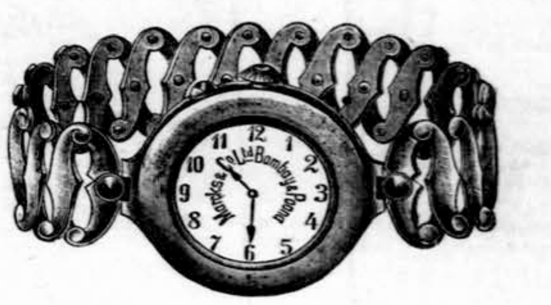
THE ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH.
Sterling Silver, Half-hunter, Keyless, Half-plate lever movement, fully Jewelled.
Cash Rs. 70.
Sterling Silver, Full-hunter do. do. do.
Cash Rs. 65.
Sterling Silver, crystal face. Cash Rs. 60.

THE MILITARY MODEL.
18-ct. Gold, crystal face, Keyless lever movement.
Cash Rs. 160.
18-ct. Gold, Half-hunter, do. do. do.
Cash Rs. 190.
18-ct. Gold, Full-hunter, do. do. do.
Cash Rs. 185.

18-ct. Gold, crystal face, Keyless, Cylinder action, well finished.
From Rs. 45.

18-ct. Gold, Half-hunter, Keyless, Cylinder movement, plain, engraved or engine-turned case.
Cash from Rs. 65.

THE NURSE'S WATCH.
Gold, crystal face, Keyless, centre second hand, fully Jewelled.
Cash Rs. 95.


Marcks & Co. Ltd. Bombay & Poona

18-ct. Gold, automatic Bracelet, with Watch, having a very superior movement, complete in case. Rs. 275.

LAMPS! LAMPS! LAMPS!

A large consignment of new Lamps and Lanterns just received.

New Etagere Tables of Chestnutwood with lovely painted fayence trays.

New Afternoon Tea-kettles on hammered iron stands.

New Table Centrepieces of Glass or Majolica Artware.

Small charming Flower vases of the renowned Venetian glass, in all colors.

All kinds of Household Articles of best plated metal.

Coffee and Tea Sets of most superior porcelain.

&c. &c.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN INDIA.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN INDIA.

SUPERB FINISH.

QUALITY GUARANTEED.

No. 8926.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST FREE BY POST TO THE MOFUSSIL

LAMP WAREHOUSE,

R. DITMAR,

69, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

CURE FOR ASTHMA

GRIMAULT'S INDIAN CIGARETTES

For Asthmatic people who suffer from OPPRESSION in breathing, HOARSENESS, and BRONCHITIS, INSOMNIA, and DIFFICULTY in EXPECTORATION.

Grimault's Cigarettes render the respiration easier, cut short the paroxysms, and remove the feeling of tightness across the chest.

GRIMAULT & Co, PARIS
Sold by all Chemists.

CELEBRATE

"LYNX"

POCKE FIELD GLASSES,

Rs. 25.

WITH SOLID LEATHER SLING CASE

These widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx" is a good useful Glass, and measures only 4$\frac{1}{8}$ inches by 2½ inches.

LAWRENCE & MAYO.

OFFICES IN INDIA:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS.
HEAD OFFICES:
67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.

Price List of Scientific Instruments free on application

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Pennyroyal, &c.
Obtainable from BEYNON & Co., Bombay and Poona, and all Chemists.
Proprietor :—
MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENG.

BRICKMAKING MACHINERY

To suit all classes of CLAY, SHALE, FIRECLAY, &c.

COMPLETE PLANTS A SPECIALTY.

C. WHITTAKER & CO., LIMITED,

ACCRINGTON, ENGLAND.

Telegraphic Address—"BRICKS," ACCRINGTON. Codes—"A B C" and "ENGINEERING."

THE FINEST TONIC

FER BRAVAIS
BRAVAIS' IRON
In concentrated drops.
FER BRAVAIS
FER BRAVAIS

most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences.
Invaluable in all cases of anæmia and general debility.
Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children.

LANCET.—*"A beautiful and interesting preparation."*
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—*"It has all the good effects of iron without producing constipation or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth."*

SOLD BY CHEMISTS ALL THE WORLD OVER.
WHOLESALE : PARIS, 130, Rue Lafayette.

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Offices at No. 18 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.